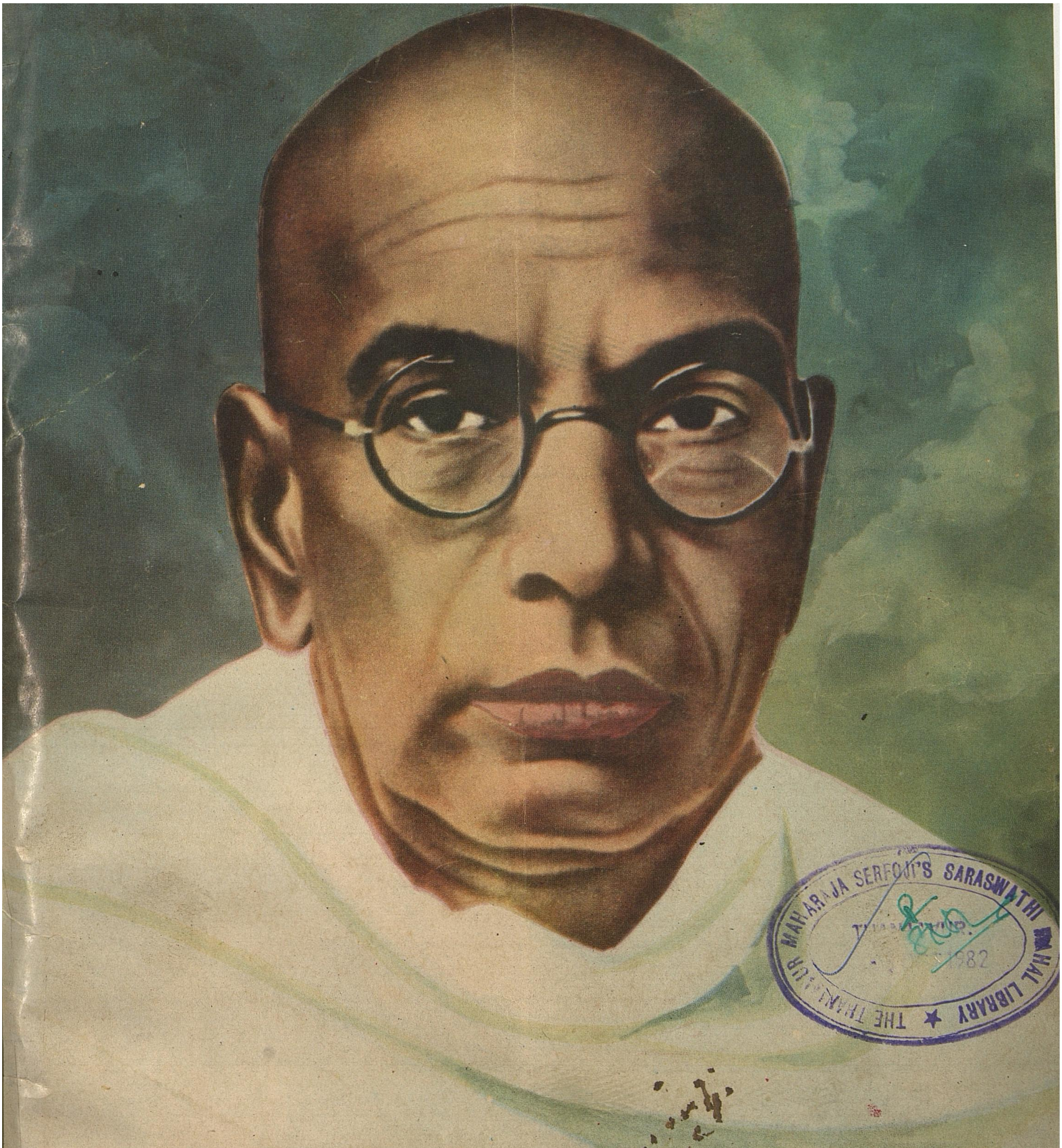

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Tamil Arasu

September, 1982 75.P

Thiruvalluvar Year - 2013
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Tamil Thenral Thiru. Vi. Ka. birth-Centenary function (29 - 8 - 1982)

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Tamil-Arasu

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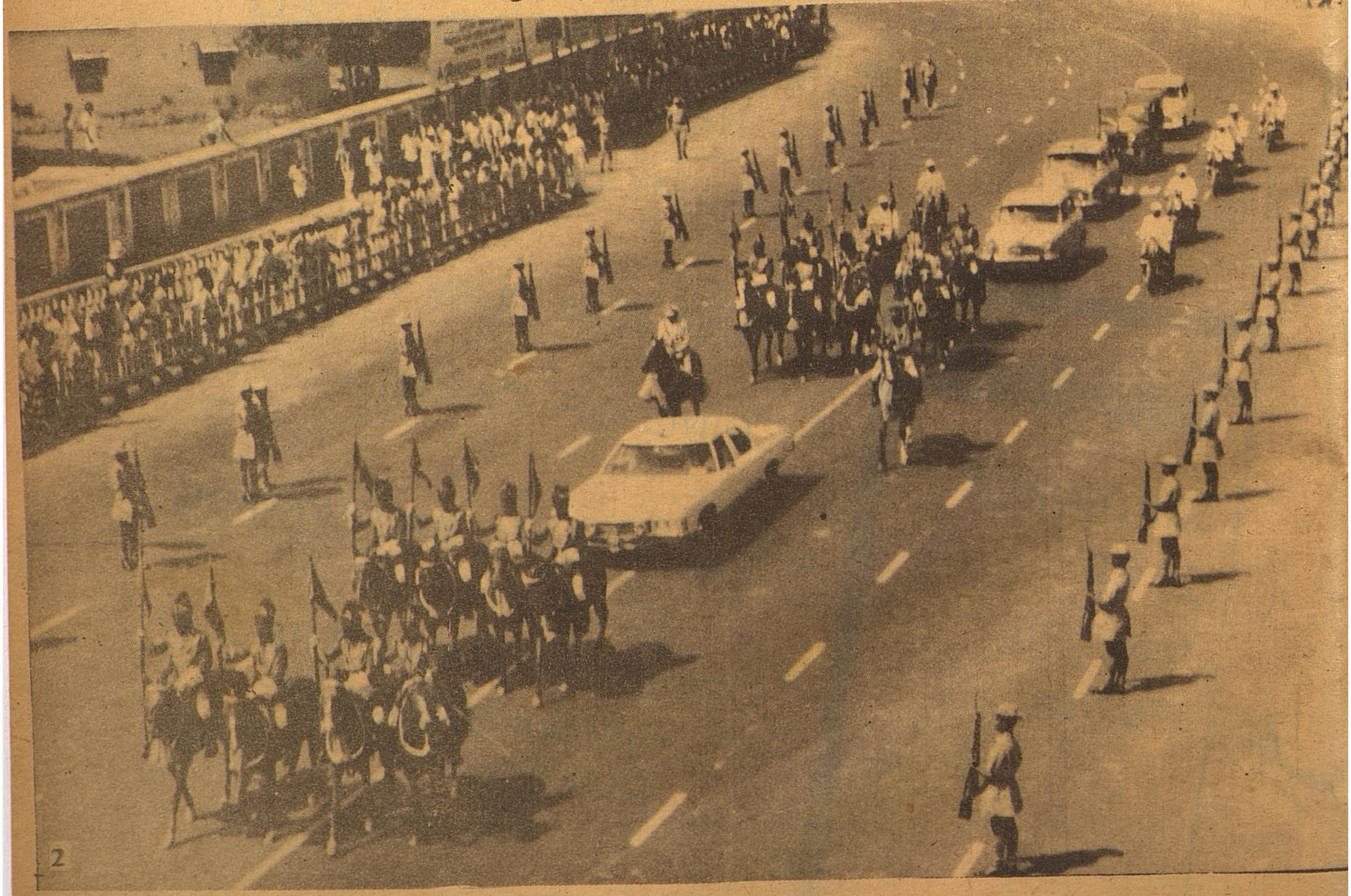
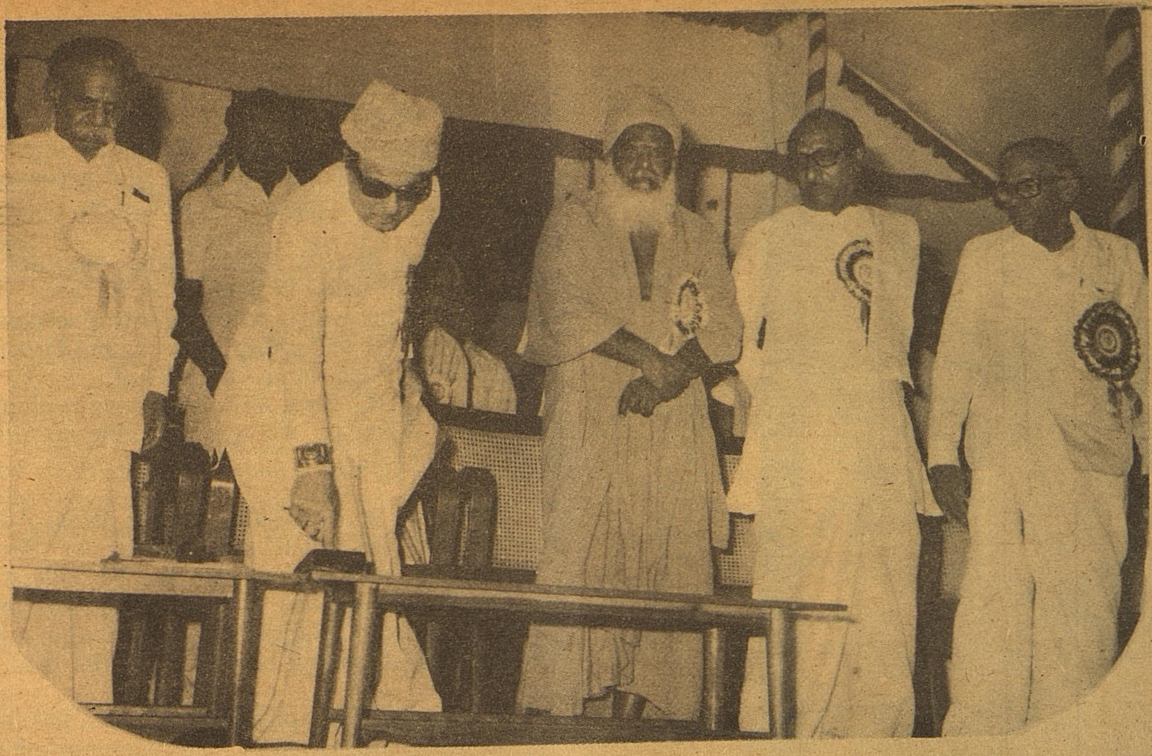
THIRU. **S.L. KHURANA**
ASSUMES OFFICE AS NEW GOVERNOR ON 3·9·82

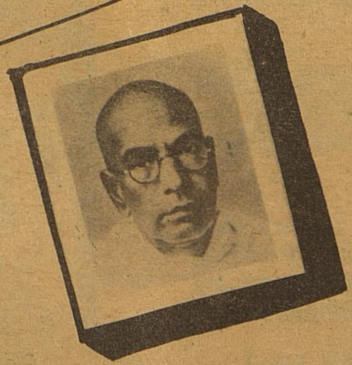
GOVERNOR'S CEREMONIAL
DRIVE TO RAJAJI HALL





THIRU. Vi. KA.,

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS



A function to celebrate the birth-centenary of Thiru. Vi. Ka, was conducted by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations at the Kalaivanar Arangam on 27-8-1982.

Thiru S. Sadiq Ali, the former Governor inaugurated the function. Thiru. R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information & Religious Endowments, Thiru. M. Bhaktavatsalam, former Chief Minister, Tmt. S. Soundara Kailasam, Thiru.C. Subramaniam, former Union Minister and Thiru. Sundara Swamigal spoke on the occasion. They said Thiru. Vi. Ka. espoused causes like removal of untouchability, equality and brotherhood of man, emanicipation of women and labour welfare.

Thiru. P. B. Krishnaswamy, Commissioner and Secretary, Information, Tourism and Tamil Culture Department, earlier welcomed the gathering. Thiru. S. T. Kasirajan, Director of Information & Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.

Participating in the birth-centenary celebrations of the Tamil savant Thiru. Vi. Ka., organized by the Directorate of Information & Public Relations at Wesley Higher Secondary School, the Chief Minister, Thiru. M. G. Ramachandran said, Thiru. Vi. Ka., opposed linguistic fanaticism and casteism.

The Chief Minister made an announcement that the Government Arts College at Thiruvarur (ancestral town of Thiru. Vi. Ka) in Thanjavur district would be renamed Thiru. Vi. Ka., College.

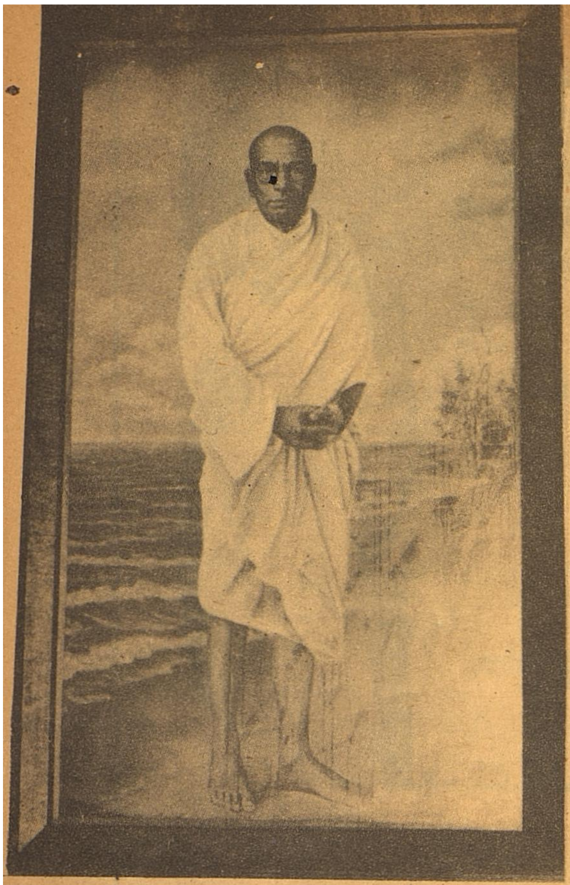
The General Patters Road from Wellington Cinema and Royapettah High Road upto Luz in Mylapore would be renamed as Thiru. Vi. Ka. High Road, the Chief Minister said.

The Chief Minister unveiled a bust of Thiru. Vi. Ka., on the school campus.

Later the Chief Minister gave away the prizes to boys and girls who had won in essay and oratorical competitions, on Thiru. Vi. Ka.

Thiru. M. P. Sivagnanam, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council presided over the function. Thiruvalargal K.A.P. Viswanatham, T. Chengalvarayan, V. P. Chintan, S. C. C. Anthony Pillai, M. Kalyanasundaram, M.P., and leader of C.P.I. and Kunrakudi Adigalar recalled the services of Thiru. Vi. Ka.

Earlier Thiru. S. T. Kasirajan, Director of Information and Public Relations, welcomed the gathering.



Muthamizh Kavalar
Ki. Aa. Pe. VISWANATHAN

The then British-Government had framed sedition charges against him. I still remember that Sir. P.T. Theagaraya Chettiar and Sir P. T. Rajan, both belonging to the Justice Party had intervened on his behalf, met the Governor and prevailed on him to drop the charges against him.

Once we met at Courtallam. He took me along with him when he met V. V. S. Iyer. I was astonished at his words when he introduced me to him saying : 'This young man from Tiruchi is Viswanatham. He is a disciple of E. V. R., Wherever E.V.R., goes, he seems to get volunteers like him. Whereas, we are not able to do so. What are we to do."

There was a case against Marai Malai Adigal, that he had instigated the murder of Periyar. Thiru.Vi. Ka., was anxious that the misunderstanding should be removed. He prevailed on me to get a letter from Maraimalai Adigal and take it over to Periyar asking him to drop the case.

In his auto-biography,Thiru.Vi. Ka., has devoted a lengthy chapter to me. The chapter graphically reveals his mind.

TAMIL THENRAL

Tamil Thenral Thiru.Vi. Ka., worked indefatigably for the betterment of Tamil, labour, religion, politics and society. He was a selfless, outstanding leader of the Tamils.

When he retired from active life, he started working in the Press with his elder brother Ulaganatha Mudaliar and took up writing. It was there that I had the pleasure of meeting him frequently.

It was a pleasure to watch him speak to persons holding opposite views with the same magnamity without showing the least dislike.

He was the founder-editor of the Tamil daily "Desabakthan" and credit must go to him for writing editorials containing even complex ideas, in a simple, easy style.

In those days a majority of the leaders used to address political meetings in English. Breaking the tradition, Thiru. Vi. Ka., started addressing political meetings in chaste Tamil winning appreciation.

He introduced new ideas in his works written in a beautiful style which is noteworthy. Two among his works namely 'Pennin Perumai' and 'Gandhi Adigal Varalaru' are worth mentioning.

Later in life, I have met him a number of times where he had become old and weak, and with failing eye-sight. On these occasions, I have had the pleasure to have met Dr. Mu. Va., in his company every time.

Once during my visit to Thiru. Vi. Ka., Dr. Mu. Va., told me : 'Ayya has finished a work even now : And he has named it 'Prattle from the bed', beginning with the words 'look at the world.'

It is a tradition with the Tamil poets when they present their work to the Tamil people, to begin their first stanza with the word 'World.' I was amazed to find that Thiru. Vi. Ka., even in his 'prattle from the bed' had followed this tradition.

Yet again when I visited him, I found him bent double and lying on the floor. During that visit also I saw Dr. Mu. Va., there. He told me : 'The man who worked for Tamil throughout his life, lives in a rented house and has no house of his own. The house owner has served a notice on him to vacate the house. What are we to do. Let us raise some money and purchase a house for him.'

Acting on it, I wrote to Rajah of Chettinad, Karumuthu Theagaraja Chettiar, Sir P. T. Rajan and W. B. A. Soundara Pandiyan and returned to Tiruchi.

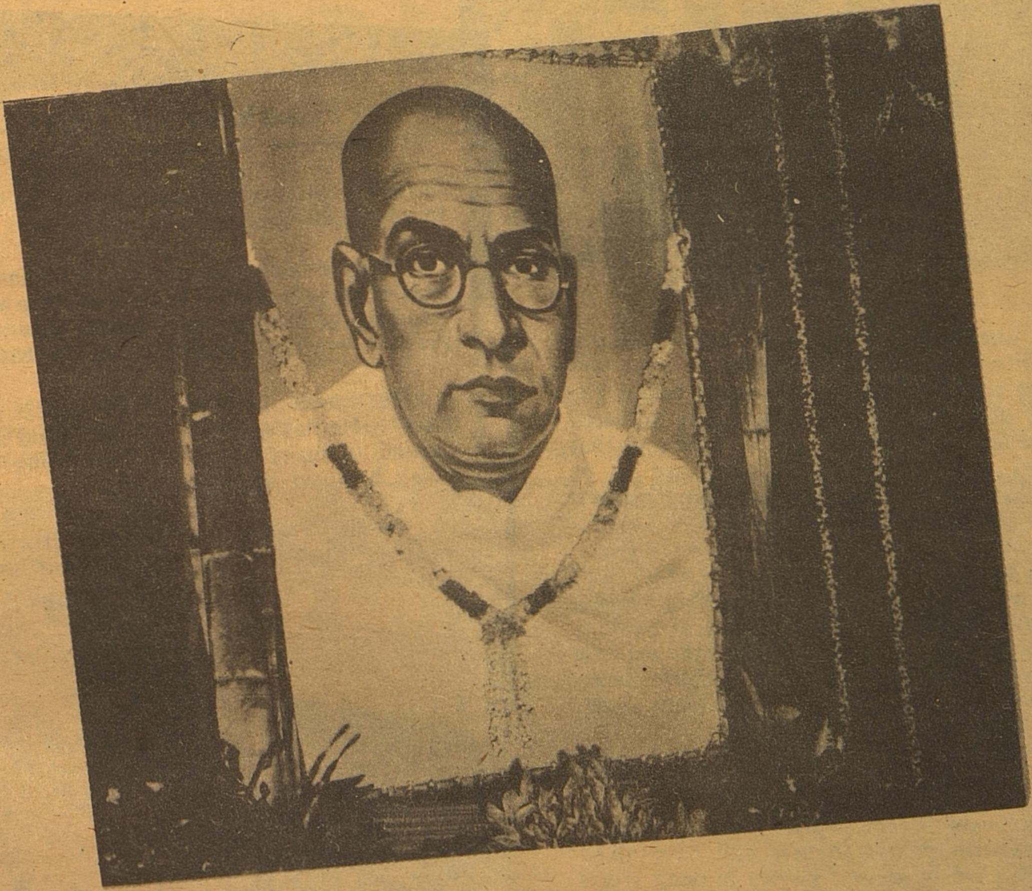
A few days later I received a letter. On opening it I found a cheque for a large sum and a copy of the letter from Thiru. Vi. Ka., to Chettiar with the following words :

I hope you will not insist that 'I commit a mistake in my last days which I have been avoiding the whole of my life.' When I showed this to Dr. Mu. Va., he also dropped the idea of collecting funds.

The last time I met him, he was lying motionless on his bed. Bending near his ear, Dr. Mu. Va., announced my arrival. Thiru. Vi. Ka., gestured toward me to sit down. I went near him, took his hand and pressed it near my eyes. I had asked him whether he had any messages for the country, the language and the people. Repeating my words in a whisper, he said :

> 'The country is there......the language is there....the people are there......you are also there....look after them'. We were deeply moved.

Today, it agonises me to find that there is none to say such words. What to do. Even if we cannot do anything, we could atleast salute, is n't it ? Let us salute saying.



Long live Thiru. Vi. Ka's fame !
Long live Thiru. Vi. Ka's tradition !

(English rendering)

HE SOWED THE SEED OF SELF RESPECT IN TAMIL NADU

PERARIGNAR ANNA

An uneducated old man. An obstinate person from his youth. An agitator who was not aware that a party set-up should follow the nature of political objective. He never bothered about the feeling of the people he hurt and that those hurt will hurl abuses. He refused to be tactful. He was attacked by the very same persons whom he brought into the limelight. To this old man, the very idea of agitation tastes sweet. He has a long public service to his credit. But what has he gained? Has he obtained a knighthood? Had he any opportunity to go to Geneva at Government cost. Did he go to the States at the expense of the Government? What are his achievements. He was put in prison not less than eight times. This is Ramasami Naicker.

We are aware of the appearences of a good many extremists in the world. We are aware of speakers with gifted tongues, who have talked of atheism. We have seen heroes braving rivers of fire. We should understand the great difference between these persons and Periyar.

They talked and wrote among educated persons of mature understanding. Whereas Periyar's work was among the most illiterate of Tamil-Nadu amongst opposition including stone throwing and mud slinging. While the all-knowing men of letters of all fields, felt helpless even to check impostors, Periyar, slashed through like a hurricane, uprooting various growths poisonous to society in Tamil Nadu.

Periyar has great experience in having led a number of agitations. His relationship and understanding with the general public was so certain that the wrath of the rich could not harm him.

He sowed the seed of self respect in Tamil-Nadu. He has seen many a battlefield and participated in many a battle. Discarding luxurious living he lived a simple life.

Come forward to work. Don't ask me the means of livelihood. Come to rescue your com-

munity. Don't ask me whether you have the energy for it. Come, join the battle. Don't ask me when it will end. This was his war cry.

The qualities of intellectuals and revolutionaries like Socrates, Lenin, Bernadshaw and Rousseau, for which they are held in great esteem are all seen together in the form of Periyar.

A good number of persons have worked alongwith Periyar. Throughout I had the opportunity to be with him, more than the others. They have been very sweet days for me. Even as I recall them today, I derive great pleasure.

During his conversations he has come out with a number of thought provoking ideas. He taught me the art of fortifying my heart against hardships. He induced in me a great interest, pleasure and satisfaction in public service.

I found and accepted the leadership of this sole leader.

His life was a continuous struggle to uphold the right to speak what he felt at any cost. His success in this struggle was tremendous. He was not the sole person to enjoy the fruits of his success. Today, one and all enjoy the fruits of his labour. In Tamil Nadu, a state prevails, when one can express his views freely. This is the first phase of the success of an intellectual revolution. Periyar and Periyar alone is responsible for this. The service rendered by him to achieve this success is very appreciable.

And therefore, I generally refer to it—the great service rendered by Periyar is not the work of an individual, but it is an era, an important period of time, a turning point.

He has seen many battlefields. The successes achieved were very many. The battle he started is still going on.

I call those days the spring in may life, the days when I had the opportunity to join him in that battle.

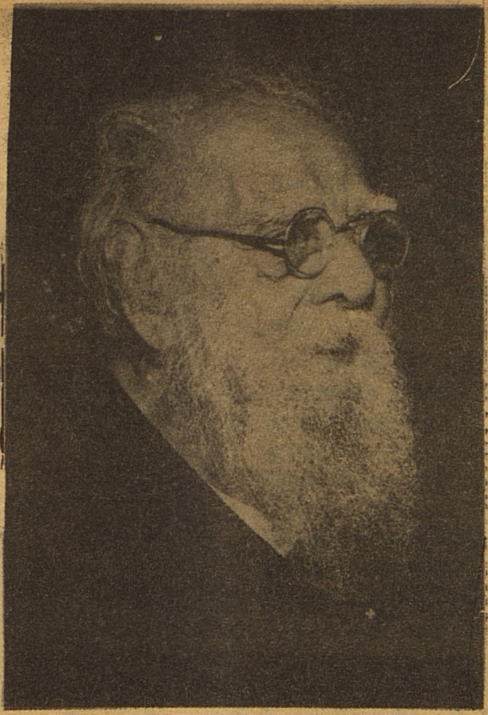
NOTIFICATION FROM THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL TAMIL NADU, MADRAS-600 018.

ACCOUNT SLIPS FOR SUBSCRIBERS TO PROVIDENT FUNDS

The Accountant General (Tamil Nadu) has despatched the account slips for the year 1981-82 in respect of all the subscribers of the Tamil Nadu Government. These account slips have been forwarded to the Heads of Offices in which the subscribers were working in March, 1982.

Government servants are requested to contact the concerned Heads of Offices and collect their statement of accounts. In case of any discrepancy in the accounts, the undermentioned Officer may be addressed giving full particulars of recoveries (Subscription or refunds) such as the month, gross and net amount of the concerned bill, head of account etc. The letters may be sent through the concerned heads of offices.

Shri K. VISWANATHAN,
ACCOUNTS OFFICER, (F. M.-I Section)
Office of the Accountant General,
261, ANNA SALAI,
MADRAS-600 018.



REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

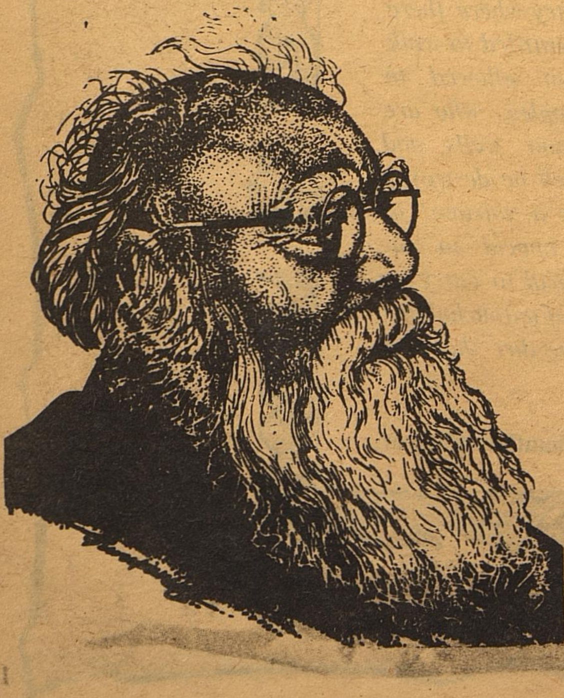
Now to the curse of untouchability. Our Country has the monopoly for see-me-not-isms and touch me not-isms. A Country where there is a class of people who are not entitled to walk in public streets, who are not allowed to worship God in their own temples, who are prevented from using the common wells and tanks-such a country may as well be destroyed by an earthquake, burnt out by a volcano, or submerged by the ocean. I appeal to the reformers both social and political to carry on the mission of removing the sin of untouchability and cleanse our society of the dirt that has accumulated for centuries.

—Thanthai Periyar.

CHAMPION OF JUSTICE

A very different type of man was E.V. Ramasami (who lately died in his nineties, mourned by millions in South India who called him fondly "Evoe"), by no means a world figure like Tagore or Nehru, little known even outside the southern States of India, but on any reasoning a remarkable figure; in many ways an unlikely Indian, positive in his pride and prejudice, a born non-confirmist, irreverent towards tradition by which even progressive Indians often swear, iconoclastic about social customs and religious beliefs; the progenitor, in South India, of militant movement of the depressed castes; drawn powerfully once towards Gandhi but repelled by compromises with social reaction; the champion of "justice" (not philanthrophy) to suppressed people, the rebel against Hindu orthodoxy, the inspirer of "Dravidar Kazhagam"

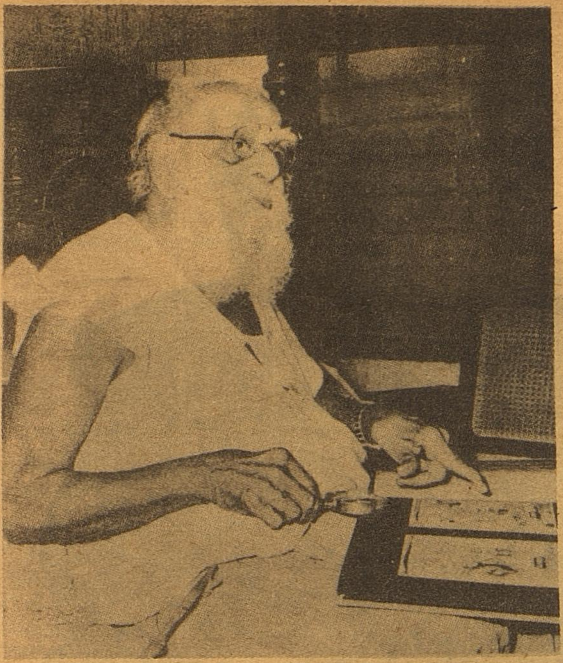
(Prof. Hiren Mukerjee — Excerpt from "Time Tested Treasure")



TRIBUTE BY A PATRIOT

I need not say much about Thiru Ramasami Naicker. What am I to say while his name and fame is highly commended in the Parliament in Europe. The unique character of Thiru Naicker was his frank and candid expression of what he feels.

V. O. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI.



PERIYAR — A TRAVEL BIRD

For Periyar E. V. Ramasami, agility was an alien biological factor. His robust-body nourished by every spicy and nutritious food always kept him in good-stead. He abhorred the mention of his age and rest.

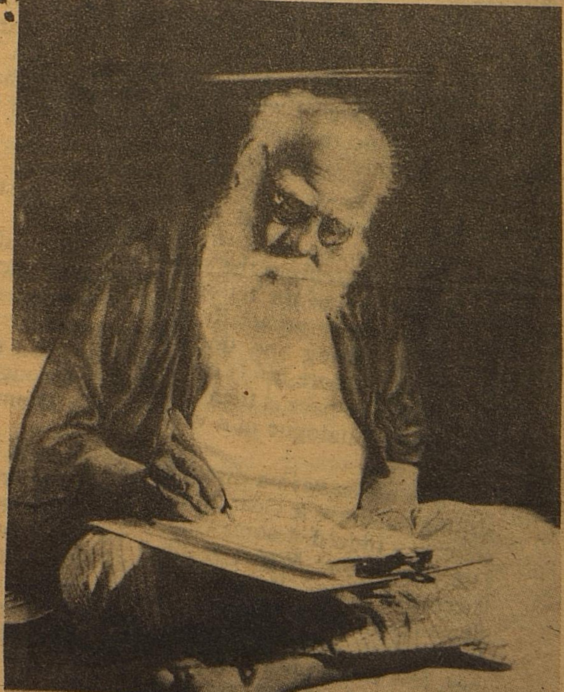
Even at the age of 93, he wandered as a warrior fighting for the cause of his mission and educating the people. He participated in more than two or three frunctions a day, at different places, divided by more than a hundred miles. For Example : In November, 1971, in **his 93rd year** he participated in 32 meetings, commencing on November 4, and concluding on November 29, with a respite of 6 intervening days.

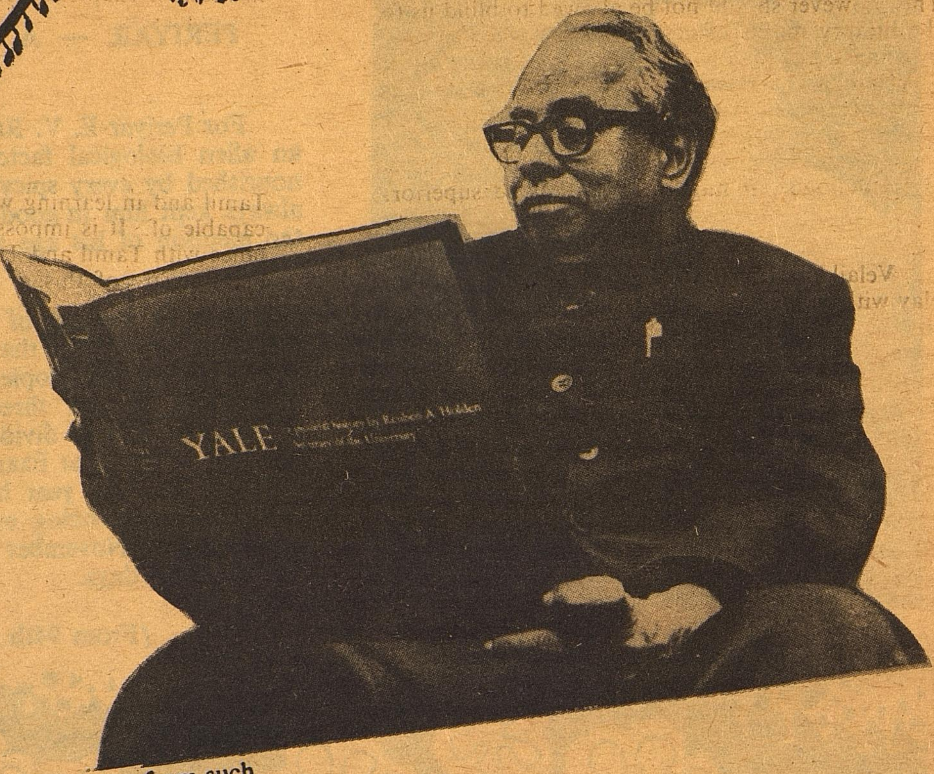
[From 94th Birthday Souvenir.]

PERIYAR—OUR SAVIOUR

Caste system has been harming our nation. It is caste system that has segregated millions and millions of people and held them in degradation. Periyar Ramaswami has been fighting valiantly against caste system to eradicate it root and branch. For over half-a-century, he has been fighting social evils. He has won laurels in many a battle field. He is a Saviour.

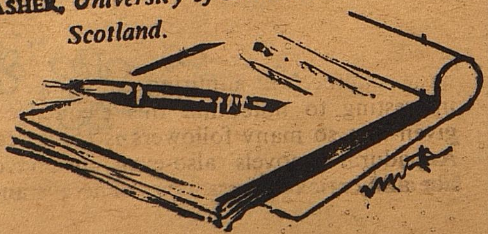
—Babuji JAGJIVAN RAM





ANNA THE PLAY WRIGHT

Dr. R. E. Asher, University of Edinburgh, Scotland.



The first book I ever read in Tamil-apart from such things as school readers, which fall into quite a different category-was his drama *Ore Iravu.*

Before this, I had quite naturally heard much about the glories of ancient Tamil literature and had read such of the classics as were available in translation-notably the three major translations of Dr. G. U. Pope. But a good part of the appeal of Tamil lies in the fact that it is one of the few languages with a literary tradition of two thousand years or more that has continued right up to the present day. From the start, therefore, I was eager to know whether comtemporary literature had anything worthwhile to offer. C.N.A.'s *Ore Iravu* (*one Night*) was enough to suggest that it had. I see no reason to revise my initial impression that this is a good play.

Many excellent plays get off to a slow start as a result of the difficulty experienced by the dramatist in presenting the setting and motivation for the main part of the action. By a skilful succession of short (superficially unrelated) scenes to present the setting and dominant atmosphere of play, C. N. A. here holds our attention right from the start. The pace is then maintained throughout by means of dialogue in a very modern idiom.

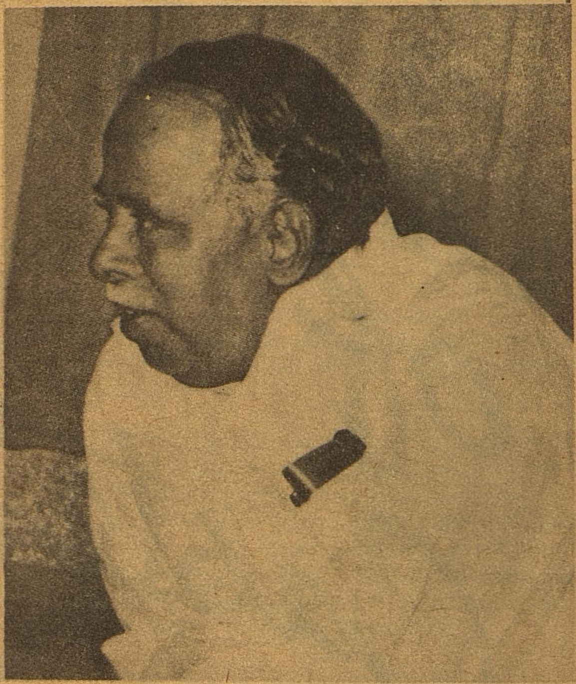
It is not easy in a discussion of modern Tamil writing to draw a clear line between theatre and cinema. Indeed a somewhat different version of Ore Iravu (*One Night*) made a by no means unsuccessful film. Because of the "box office" demands in India that the action of a film should be regularly interrupted by song-and-dance routines, few Indian films (with the notable exceptions of the work of Satyajit Ray) are found entirely

satisfying aesthetically by foreign audiences. This, however should not be allowed to blind us to the literary merits of certain scripts when written by a master of dialogue. Such a case is the script of Velaikkari (*Servant Maid*) which, with the songs conveniently relegated to an appendix, reads as a straight play with many of the qualities of Ore Iravu. Indeed on one point, namely the realism of its dialogue, it might be held to be superior.

Velaikkari (*Servant Maid*) is, of course, a film-play with a message; and indeed Mr. Annadurai has the reputation of always using his considerable literary talents for the purpose of making political or social " propaganda ". The controversy about the nature of literature with one side claiming that it must have a social content and the other arguing the case for " art for art's sake "—is both an old one and one that will always be with us. Without taking a stand on this, one can note that Mr. Annadurai's literary creations are of two sorts (though with no clear line drawable between them). Some of his stories, for instance, make good reading because of the way in which they present fascinating characters or situations, and not by virtue of an important " message ". An example of this is Nadodi. This has a lot in common with the author's theatre-and-film-plays, in that it is almost entirely made up of dialogue-dialogue moreover, of a very colloquial style. But as a good short story must, it depicts the personality of the few involved in the action of the story by short, telling phrases.

A novel, by way of contrast, can, and indeed must, fill in more detail, both through narrative and dialogue. It demands a different sort of skill and a different kind of technique. And here is yet another literary technique of which C. N. A. has shown his mastery. The author's own awareness of his control of this medium is apparent in the opening chapter of Rangoon Radha, where by implication the outcome of the story is stated almost at the begining of the book. In spite of this the reader is still curious to know how the action will develop to reach this conclusion.

It is inevitable, with narrative having an importance in a novel that it clearly does not have in a play or even in a short story, that the language of this book should be more formal than that of the other writings so far mentioned in this essay. Stylistically it stands mid-way between the colloquial Tamil of the plays and stories, and the language of Mr. Annadurai's non-fictional compositions. And, however much one may like and admire his work in the field or prose-fiction and drama, there can be no doubt that his main claim to have made a significant contribution to the development of Tamil prose style lies in his powerful oratory. There is no need to stress his originality in this, and the importance of his public-speaking as a model for others is clear from the large number of admiring imitators. But it is interesting to note that this elequence that has given him so many followers is to be seen in Mr. Annadurai's novels also-even in conversational like authentic conversations. There is an example in the first chapter of Rangoon Radha. Though not undeserving of the word " eloquent ". this passage is nevertheless a good way from the magnificent, complex and intricately constructed sentences that are the hall-mark of an Annadurai speech. To hear him speak in public is an essential part of the education of anyone who is interested in understanding something about modern Tamil and in learning what the Tamil language is capable of. It is impossible to have any acquaintance with Tamil and Tamil Nad for long without being aware of this.



One aspect of his supposed " extremism " that one occasionally hears-talk of is the way in which he reputedly never uses a borrowed word whan writing or when speaking in public in Tamil. Any page of his works of fiction or drama will show this to be untrue ; for C. N. A. is no pedant. Thus one frequently finds such words and phrases. The essential feature of C. N. A.'s Tamil style, in fact, is his use of words and constructions that are appropriate for the context and for the occasion. If dialogue is to be realistic, it must contain grammatical forms and vocabulary items (whatever their source) that are actually used by speakers of Tamil in normal everyday conversation. Moreover, certain words might be acceptable in the narrative parts of a work of fiction that can have no place in the fully formal style appropriate to a public address. Anyone with a sense of occasion must accept that nowadays a formal speech before an audience demands the use of what, for want of a better description, one must call " pure " Tamil. It is part of the greatness of C. N. A. as a creative user of Tamil that he has appreciated this, whilst at the same time acknowledging that there are contexts where this form style would be entirely inappropriate.

(Courtesy: Anna's 60th Birthday Souvenir)

Excerpts

The Crime of Caste

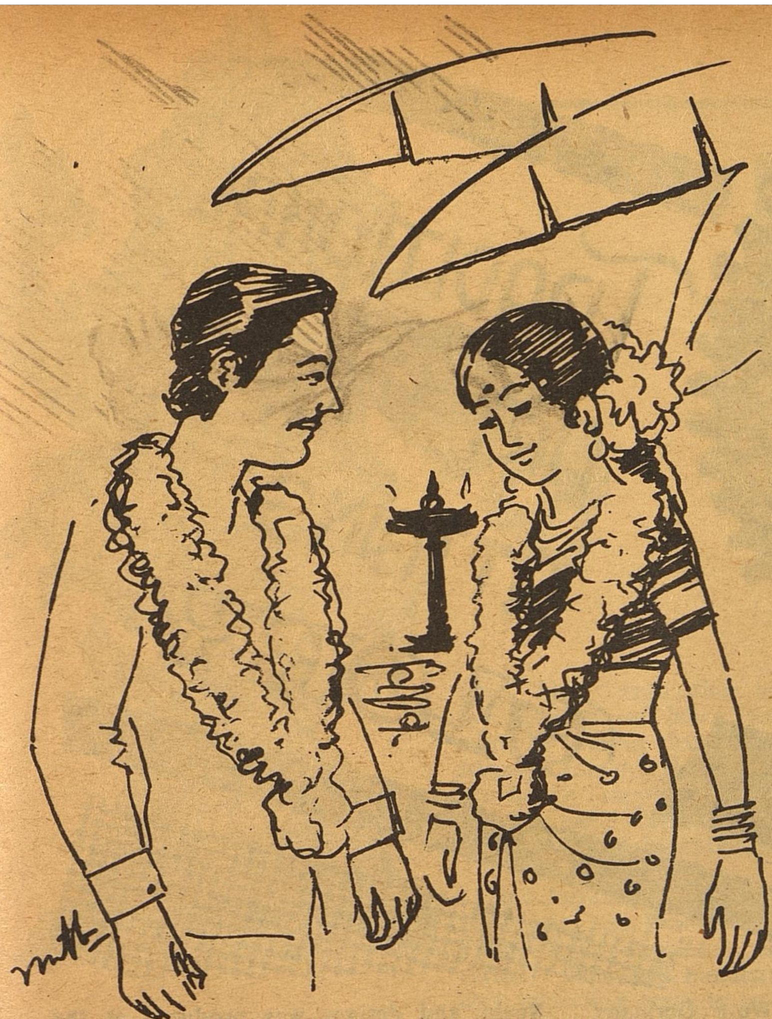
C. SUBRAMANIA BHARATI.

" Four Varnas were made by me according to variations of character and work ".

The Gita says this, and it specifies the occupations and traits pertaining to each Varna. Everyone knows what they are. I may be permitted to call this Chaturvarnya (Four Varna System) by the name of ' the Gita theory of society' although it is well known that the same ideal is upheld in most of the ancient writings. I do so for convenience. The Gita theory may, or may not, promote the highest interests of man. It was never tried in its pure form, or, if it was, history tells us nothing about it. As a hypothesis it is one of the best and the most attractive. At least some of us think so.

But the caste law is leagues away from the Gita theory. For the Brahmanas have long ceased to make Vedas and Shastras ; they have long ceased to think seriously of eternal verities or the sciences of this earth. They have totally forgotten the meaning of the older and purer writings. They adopt all professions. They are cake-sellers, railway clerks, and police-constables. And their general intelligence and character are naturally on a level with their pursuits. The Kshatriyas have long ceased to govern.

The Vaishyas and Shudras have followed the great chaos. They are honest but they are very ignorant and down-trodden-very far indeed from performing their duties as prescribed by the Gita ideal of society. And instead of the four Varnas, you have four thousand castes. And you sometimes quote ethnology, eugenics, hydrostatics, and what not, to support these four thousand castes ! But, alas, the ignorant masses of our country have been made to believe that this caste chaos is a special divine gift to our country and whoever—transgresses it has to go to hell. It is this belief more than anything else that makes people insensible to the injurious results of caste. If you really have your justification in ethnology or hydrostatics, then you have been cheating people during all these centuries by telling them a different story. No science can justify cheating.



The sole remedy is inter-dining and inter-marrying. The others are mere quack remedies of an anaesthetic character. There are many difficulties in the way of applying this remedy on a large scale. One very real difficulty is the fact that many members of the purely vegetarian sects cannot physically endure the smell of flesh and fish at a distance of five yards. But the vegetarian votaries, consisting of both Brahmanas and non-Brahmanas, can marry among themselves. There is no rational excuse for not doing that. I repeat there are many-but not insuperable-difficulties in the way of applying that remedy. But there is no other remedy that the human mind can think of.

Sometimes people who seem half-inclined to admit the injustice and inutility of caste suddenly turn round and shout ; " But they have similar prejudices in South-Africa, North America and Oceania."

If other people are fools, that is no reason why we should be such. If others to-day are thoughtless by committing the mistake that we committed many centuries ago and became much degraded in consequence thereof, it is our duty to warn them. But we ought not to make it an excuse for not rectifying the mistake for which we have been so signally punished by the laws of Nature.

" But the masses of people are quite content," say some. " It is only the intellectual classes that are always harping on this old grievance. From Buddha to Vivekananda, many have been the sages who condemned this chaos. But it persists. It is in the blood of the Indian people."

I reply that the people are not contented. That is proved by the very fact that for these two thousand and five hundred years great ones have again and again risen from the ranks of the people and condemned this caste in no measured language. During these two thousand and five hundred years it has lost most of its saving features. Little vitality is now left in it. The form remains with a shadow of life and a million bad wounds on it. Let none rejoice that caste takes a long time in dying, for its life will be all the ghastlier for that.

Who knows ? Who knows that the Brahmanas may not prurify themselves by the waters of knowledge and then recognise that no caste can be irredeemably impure ? Who knows that the other castes which have been out-heroding Herod, the castes which are fonder of their chains than the Brahmanas themselves, even they may not behold the vision of the age and proclaim democracy ?

If only the Brahmanas of to-day will read aright the signs of the times, then they will see that Democracy, far from being a thing to be dreaded, will be as great a joy to them as to any other class. The three watchwords of France-Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity-when fully understood by men, will really prove to be the highest guides of human evolution.

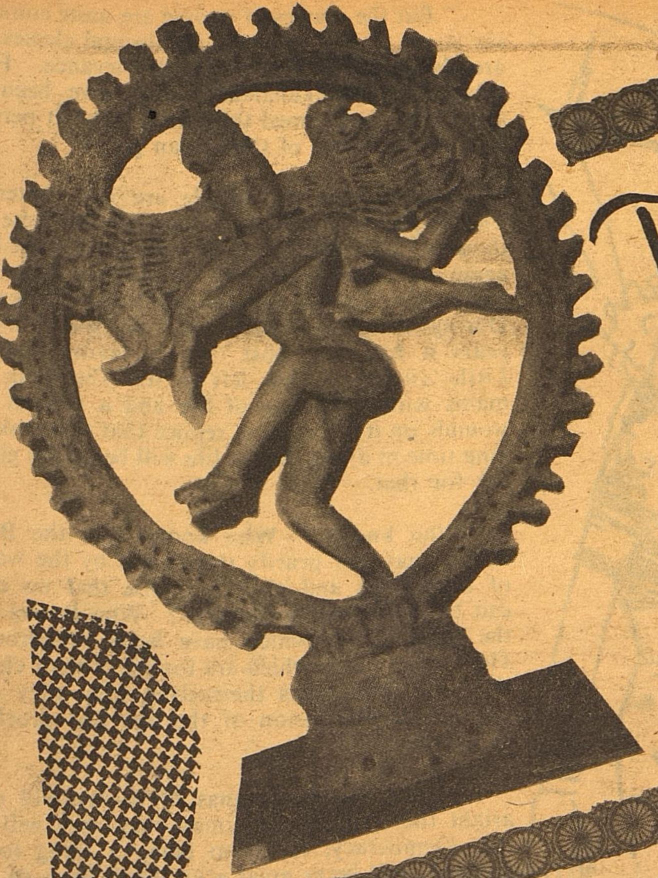
"C. R.'s Comment on Bharati's essay, " The Crime of Caste "

(From " A Living poet and Social Reformer," an article by Sri C. Rajagopalachariar published in the ' Commonweal ' dated October 20,1916, commenting on Bharati's article ' The Crime of Caste ' published in the same paper dated October 6, 1916.)

" The worth of the remarkable poet of Madras has not been at all sufficiently recognised by the people, for love of whom he has made irrecovable and unmeasured sacrifice. The call of the Mother has been so well heard by this poet that the false love that misleads other and lesser men does not mislead him.

To those who have followed the writings of Mr. Subramania Bharati there is nothing new in the views expressed in his recent article against caste, an institution with which some of our other Nationalists are so pleased and our lost faith in which they seek to revive. The article is a useful contribution to our literature in its attitude towards social reform."

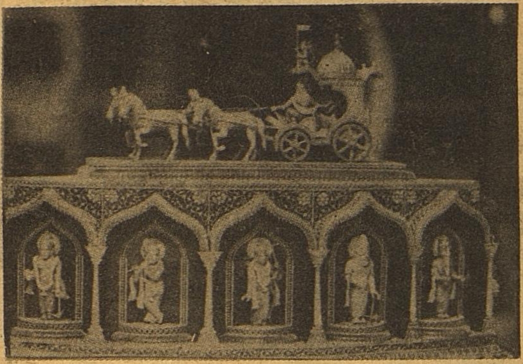
Courtesy : AGNI, and other Poems and Translations and Essays and other Prose Fragments.

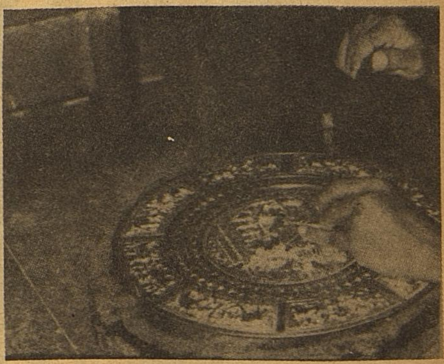


TRADITIONAL ART ATTAINS GLORY

The Tamilnadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited, Madras well known as "POOMPUHAR" which started functioning during 1973 has made rapid strides in the development of handicrafts in this state. Started with a modest production of Rs. 4.80 lakhs during 1974 this Corporation has increased its production every year and has reached Rs. 63.36 lakhs during 1981-82. It is expected to achieve a production of about Rs. 80.00 lakhs during 1982-83.

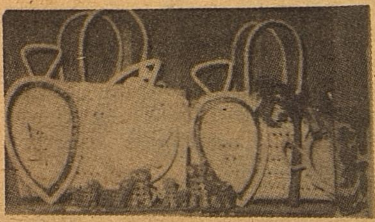
The various handicrafts, sculptures, metalwares, etc., which are pieces of exquisite beauty and which speak volumes about the traditional skill of the artisans of Tamil Nadu preserved through generations, are made available to the art loving people of India and the tourists visiting our country, through the sales emporia of Poompuhar situated in important cities aud towns of Tamil Nadu apart from New Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore. Besides this, handicrafts are being exported to various foreign countries. During the year 1981-82, the sales of this Corporation touched Rs. 2 crores. This includes goods worth of Rs. 10.45 lakhs exported to U.K., U.S.A. France, West Germany, Spain, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Switzerland, Greece, Italy, Austria and Portugal. Special mention should be made about the export of one temple car to Sri Mahamariamman Temple Devasthanam, Kualalumpur. This temple car made out of wood with intricate carvings and designs was produced at the Corporations Temple Car Unit at Nagercoil. This Corporation has also received export orders from Mauratius for the supply of stone carvings. Recently, a Car of 32' height was supplied to the Sastha Kovil at Pudukkottai. This car was also manufactured at the Nagercoil



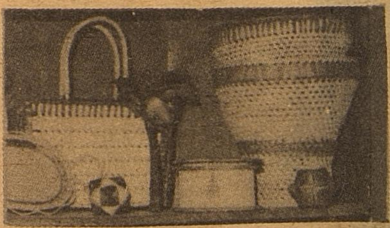


Unit. This Corporation had also the privilege of being associated with the interior decoration of the Atomic Energy Establishment in Vienna by supplying a massive wooden panel depicting the epics, Ramayana and Mahabharatha.

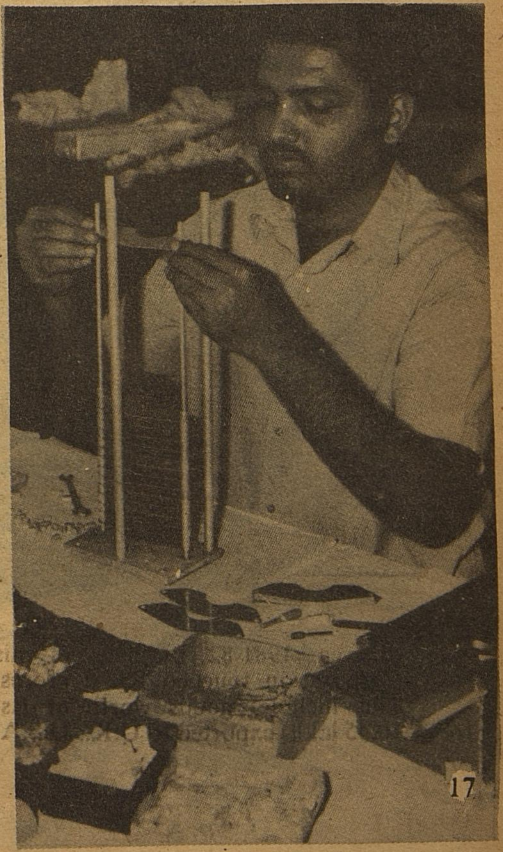
This Corporation has been running 20 Training cum Production Centres. These units, besides producing various items of handicrafts are also imparting training to artisans on regulated scientific methods to keep alive their hereditary skills. During the year 1981-82 these units imparted training to 706 artisans.



The artisans trained in these centres are provided employment in our units to the maximum extent possible. The others are self employed in the manufacture of handicrafts utilising the skill imparted to them and this Corporation is rendering all possible assistance to them in marketing their goods.



Besides developing the traditional handicrafts of Tamil Nadu, this Corporation is also introducing to the people of Tamil Nadu the various handicrafts of the other parts of the Country and vice versa by sponsoring display and demonstration by the artisans with the close Co-operation of the All India Handicrafts Board and like organisations in the various States.



Besides rendering all facilities for the growth of the traditional handicrafts of Tamil Nadu, this Corporation is also encouraging the artisans by presenting awards to deserving persons.

FIGHT CANT

Democracy is not a form of Government alone-it is an invitation to a new life-an experiment in the art of sharing responsibilities and benefits-an attempt to generate and co-ordinate the inherent energy in each individual for the common task. Hence we cannot afford to waste a single talent, impoverish a single man or woman or allow a single individual to be stunted in growth or be held under tyranny. The Universities, the graduates it sends forth year after year, should annihilate the forces that attempt at aggrandisement and tyranny, fight against cant and hypocrisy and enthrone human dignity.

--*Anna.*

THE AVERAGE MAN

"He seems incredible but represents two thirds of mankind. He lives in a hut. He cannot read or write. His energy is sapped by disease. He labours upto 15 hours a day. He works on land he does not own. He and his family are usually hungry. He dies young. But he still has hopes for his children—that they will be strong and healthy; will be able to read and write; will know individual freedom in a peaceful world; This is the world's Average Man".

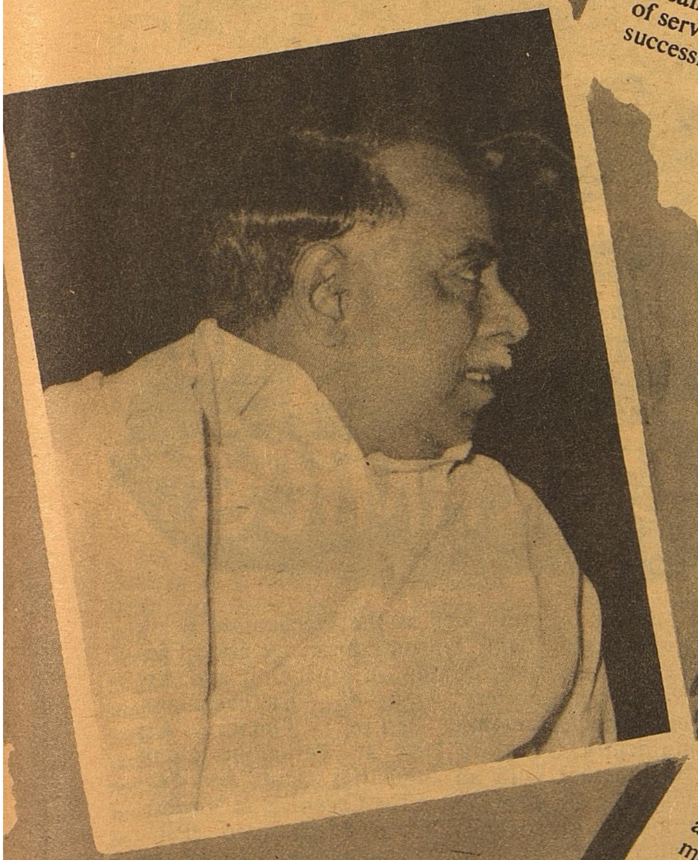
—*Anna*

THE CRUSADE

You may come face to face with the unpleasent sight of practices widely differing from the principles inculcated in you. You may find self-seekers enthroned and the patient worker decried. Tyranny of all sorts may stare at you and every step you take may be a struggle. I admit that the environment is such that even people with robust optimism will be discouraged and forced to take to the path of ease and comfort.

But, we should also realise that a continuous stream of men and women endowed with the spirit of service have been carrying on the crusade successfully.

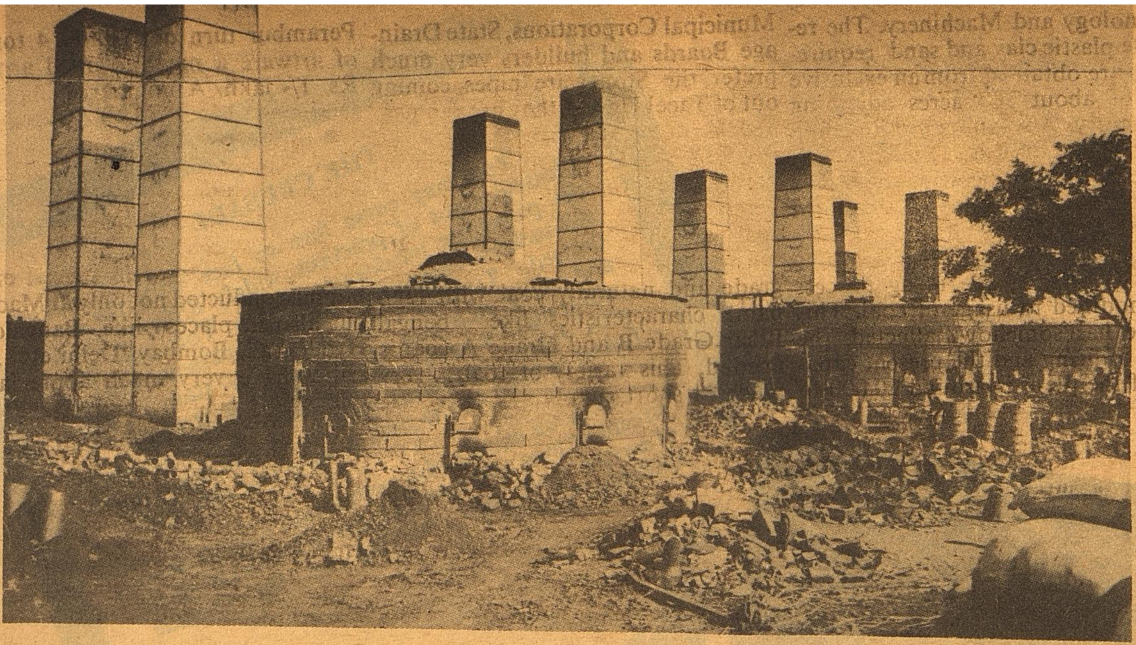
—Anna.



THE UNIVERSITIES

The role of the University to-day is not cloistered and confined as in the past. Its function has been enlarged not in its fundamentals but in its domain. It has to take into account the common man-not to prepetuate his commonness, but to trim and train, guide and lead him, for he is called upon to-day to perform uncommon tasks. He is asked to do his duty as the citizen of a democracy-a task which kindles sweet hopes but which demands patience and perserverance, faith and confidence, faith in himself and in others and confidence in his inherent ability to shoulder the responsibilities. The common man has become the Ruler of the land-he holds his destiny in his own hand. Unlike in a by gone age, when rulers were born either in palaces or in mansions, today every hamlet and every hut has become the birth place of a potential ruler and the duty to-day, the responsibility to-day, of the Universities is to fashion out of him an individual fitted and equipped for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.

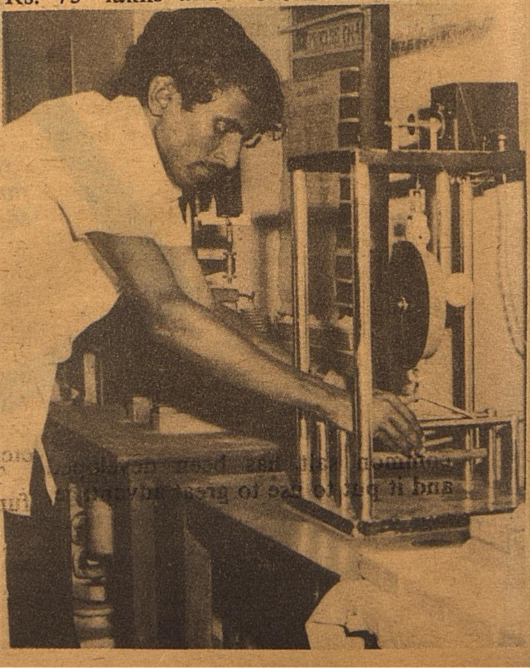
—Anna.



Tacel — AN ENTERPRISE IN CERAMICS

Tamil Nadu is endowed with rich deposits of minerals like magnesite, granite, mica, quartz, fedlspar, china clay, fire clay etc. and numerous other substances much needed for refractory, cement, glass and ceramic industries. The existence of high potential for developing ceramic industries was visualised more than decades back and Government took the initiative to set up a ceramic manufacturing unit during fifties. This step of Government had a catelatic effect in persuading a number of entrepreneurs in the Private Sector to set up big industries and the result is Seshasayee Industries Limited, Vadalur and Neyveli Ceramics Limited, E.I.D. Parry Limited, Ranipet etc. Government, however, did not venture to go in a large way in the manufacture of ceramic goods but the efforts ofthe Government were directed to setup feasibility examples in all fields of ceramics and glaze by starting Mechanised Brick Plant, Stoneware Jar Unit, Stoneware Pipe Unit, Ceramic Artware, Production Centres, a medium unit, to manufacture Sanitary ware, Crockery and L.T. Insulators. Besides this, Government desired that the potential should be made use of by a large number of small scale entrepreneurs and to encourage them an estate exclusively to cater to their needs was put up time back along with the requisits supporting service and firing facilities. As a part of this developmental activity, an Institute exclusively to train shop floor technologists in ceramics was set up at Vridhachalam and offers for post Matriculation stage Diploma Courses to a number of candidates for a number of years This is a unique institution in the Southern India.

During the end of 1973, Government thought it fit to form a separate Public Limited Company to manage the various ceramic units earlier functioning under the departmental set up so that their functioning can be put on commercial lines. This is again a venture in experimentation to devetail commercial and developmental activities of the State. Perhaps the philosophy of Government was that even developmental activities can be run on a better footing under commercial set up. With this from the middle of 1974, Tacel-Tamil Nadu Ceramics Limited was commenced functioning taking upon units such as the Mechanised Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai, Ceramic Factory, Stoneware Pipe Unit and Art Pottery Unit at Virudhachalam, Ceramic Centre, Omalur, Art Pottery Unit at Perambur along with an Industrial Estate and Service Centre for Ceramics at Virdhachalam. The Mechanised Brick Plant at Thirumazhisai was set up during 1968 with an investment of Rs. 75- lakhs and Czechoslavian



Technology and Machinery. The requisite plastic clay and sand requirements are obtained from an exclusive field of about 180 acres adjoining the factory. An haffman kiln fired with furnace oil was initially put up to fire about 60,000 wire-cut bricks a day. Later on, with the steep increase in the cost of furnace oil and the consequent uneconomic situation arising, the firing process was modified to usage of coal. This change has somehow affected the speed of firing and the present capacity of the plant is around 20,000 to 25,000 bricks a day. The mechanical strength of a wire-cut brick is more than three times an ordinary country brick and is very much preferred by builders. These bricks even yield to eliminating outside plastering and give a nice architectural appearance. The research and development activity carried on in this factory included the manufacture of weather course tiles, perforated bricks ,metric bricks, glazed facing bricks and so on. The unit had the distinction of manufacturing special hollow ceiling blocks for the Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam. Allied to this line of manufacture, partition blocks and hollow tiles were also manufactured with a good measure of success.

The Ceramic Factory at Vridhachalam is a composite unit manufacturing Sanitaryware, Crockery and L.T. Insulators. Rarely we come across such a factory manufacturing simultaneously all these varieties of goods. As distrinct from other major commercial units no foreign technical knowhow is used and the technology and methods are wholly indigenous. The products are noted for their long life and economic pricing. The Crockery coming out of this unit has been patronised by a number of Five Star Hotels, like Taj Mahal, Centeur etc. Through, an extensive dealership arrangements the sanitaryware products find outlet almost in all the Southern States. The Company has acquired mining facilities in areas with large deposits fire clay and stoneware clay and this material is put to good use in this Stoneware Pipe Factory at Virdhachalam. Next to Dalmias, this factory has been very much active for more than a decade and it had the distinction of manufacturing pipes conforming the I.S.I. specifications also. The simple process of glazing the pipes with the ordinary common salt has been developed and it put to use to great advantage. Municipal Corporations, State Drainage Boards and builders very much prefer the Stoneware pipes coming out of Tacel Unit as they are renowned for the good firing quality and resident glaze protection. Unfortunately, the progress of this unit is hampered by the fitful nature of coal supplies. These pipes are normally fired to around 1200. centrigrade and naturally coal with high flame characteristics like bengal Bihar Grade B and Grade A coal is needed. This variety of coal is very much in short supply and there are many bottlenecks in availing the little quantity available. Experiments are being carried to supplement lower grade coals from Singareni Colleries with limited success. Given enough amount of coal, this unit can give a top rate performance. Encouraged by the successful running of this unit, the Company is contemplating the set up of a similar factory in Gummidipundi area at a cost of around Rs. 100 lakhs. After the completion of the processing, this might be taken up very shortly.

Tacel runs an Industrial Estate at Vridhachalam with about 40 sheds to cater exclusively to the needs of small scale entrepreneurs engaged in ceramic industry. This is one of the very old functional estate and is the model for other States like Maharashtra, where the putting up of a similar estate is already on its way. Another luxury available to the small scale entrepreneurs here is a highly sophisticated fully muffled oil fired tunnel kiln of a 4 tonnes capacity a day. As distinct from the Down Draught Kilns which used coal and where the product firing cycle is nearly 10 days, the fired product comes out of the tunnel kiln in a matter of almost 24 to 30 hours. This is a great boon to the small scale entrepreneurs who can avail of the service without high investment needed for this facility. Constant research and development activity is taken up to evolve new types of bodies and glazes and to experiment on the introduction of raw materials available from different sources so that dependency of raw materials from one source is minimised. As a part of the service function training of a few potters each year also off-late been taken upon so as to import training to ural potters in the manufacture of white wares manufacture like Crockery, Insulators and Sanitarywares etc.

The two Units of Art Pottery functioning at Virudhachalam and Perambur turn out nearly 4 tonnes of artware a month valued around Rs. 1/- lakh. A number of Artistes, Designers, Moulders who have come out of Arts & Crafts Institutes are being employed on permanent basis. They are encouraged to develop new designs and models and public recognition is secured to them by displaying the artware in special exhibitions conducted not only at Madras but also in places like Bangalore, Hyderabad, Bombay, Delhi etc. Art critics have very much appreciated the exhibits displayed. On a demand from the public for imparting training in the pottery and ceramics, these two units also have taken about 20 trainees each year and train them in all aspects of ceramic articles making. Sophisticated techniques in compounding special glazes, colour combinations and wedged wood type ceramicware are being employed.

Not for getting itself in the luxury of high price ceramic artware, Tacel has taken upon itself the responsibility of encouraging rural population in the pottery trade by setting up the Ceramic Centre at Omalur. It is located far from the din and bustle of city life. One can observe the semi educated rural youth studiously applying themselves in the making of stoneware articles like pickle jar of various sizes and designs. Doubt these venture do not bring in profit but as a part of its social obligation Tacel continues to patronise these activities also.

As might be seen from the above, the activities of Tacel are multipronged as technical varieties, product varieties and discharge of social responsibilities have been duly taken care of. Tacel is a name well-known over Tamil Nadu as also in the metropolitan cities of north and this reputation has been achieved at a great sacrifice and efforts. Tacel has reasons to be proud of its achievements.

TAMIL THENRAL THIRU. VI. KA.

Life sketch

Thiru. Vi. Ka. was born on Sunday the 26th August, 1883 at Tullam Village and he was the sixth child. His parents were Vruthachala Mudaliar and Chinnammal.

1890 —Shift from Tullam Village to Royapettah.

1891 —Primary education at Ariyan Primary School, Royapettah.

1894—98 —Discontinued studies.

1898 —Joined the Wesley College again and studied upto VI form from 1898-1904.

1901 —First meet with Kadirvel Pillai in December.

1901—1906 —Became student of Kadirvel Pillai.

1903 —Started Balasubramania Bhakta Jana Sabha.

1904 —Presented himself as witness at Egmore Court in favour of Kadirvel Pillai. Detained from attending Metriculation Examination. End of his school career.

1905 —Demise of his father.

1906 —Joined 'Commercial School, Royapettah and passed Book keeping course.

1907 —Demise of Pandit Kadirvel Pillai.
Attended speeches of Vibin Chandra Pal.

1907—1908 —Worked as a calaloguer in Spencer & Co.,

1908 —Wrote biography of Kadirvel Pillai. Became the first Chairman for the Saiva Sabha called Triplicane Sivanadiyar Thirukkudam.

1908—1910 —Learnt Sidhantha Sastras under Mayilai Mahavidwan Thanikachala Mudaliar.

Thiru. Vi. Ka's brother Ulaganatha Mudaliar and a friend started 'Umapathi Guruprakasam Press.'

Brought out a journal with explanatory notes on Periapuranam.
Completed Lecture on the first Kandam of Peria Puranam on behalf of Sivanadi Thirukkudam, Triplicane.

1908 —Gets acquainted with Justice Sir D. Sadasiva Iyer.

1910 —Met Dr. Annie Besant, of the theosophical society.

—Later as the editor of 'Desabaktan', is presented with a number of books and journals by Dr. Annie Besant. Greatly impressed by the speeches of Dr. Annie Besant.

1910—1916 —Served as a teacher at Wesley Mission School, Thousand Lights.

1911 Dec. —First speech at Saiva Sidhantha Mahasamajam.

1912 Sept. 13 —Married Kamalambigai Ammai, daughter of Tiruchi Krishnaswamy Mudaliar. Christian prayers were also conducted during the ceremony. Elders like Ashtavadanam Kalyanasundara Mudaliar blessed the couple.

1912—1918 —Led a happy married life.

1912 Dec. —Acquaintance with Manampoondi Kumaraswami Pillai at Kanchi.

1913 —Prose writing for Pattinathar songs.
Addressed the Saiva Sidhantha Anniversary celebra-

tions at which was presided over by Thavathiru Ghani Adigal.

1914 —Met Subbaraya Kamath. Friendship with S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

1915 —The 'Sri Siva Subramania Bhakta Jana Sabha' was established at Pudupakkam, Madras and Thiru.Vi.Ka., was its first President.

1916 June —Was Chief Professor of Tamil in Wesley College.

1917 —Translated P. P. Vadia's speech into Tamil at Kanchi.

Makes Maiden speeches in politics.

Sept. —Later the 'Madras State Organisation' was formed to oppose the Justice Party.

Nov. —Became one of the Secretaries of the Madras State Organisation.

1917 Dec. 5 —Resigned from the post of Tamil professor in Wesley College.

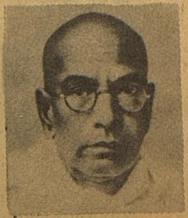
Dec. 7 —Becomes the editor of the journal 'Desabaktan'.

Dec 8 —Meets Rajaji for the first time at Salem.

1918 April 27 Saturday —Madras Labour Union was born for the first time in India.
The Madras State Organisation paved the way for the starting of this labour union. Thiru P. P. Vadia became the first President. Thiruvalargal Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai, Thiru. Vi. Ka and others became Vice-Presidents.

1918 Sept. 1 —Demise of his wife Kamalambigai Ammaiyar.

1919 Feb 28 —Seizure of 'Desabaktan' journal.



March 18 —Meets Mahatma Gandhi who was travelling by the Bombay Mail at Arakonam junction for the first time. He had an introducing letter from Vijayaragavachariyar.

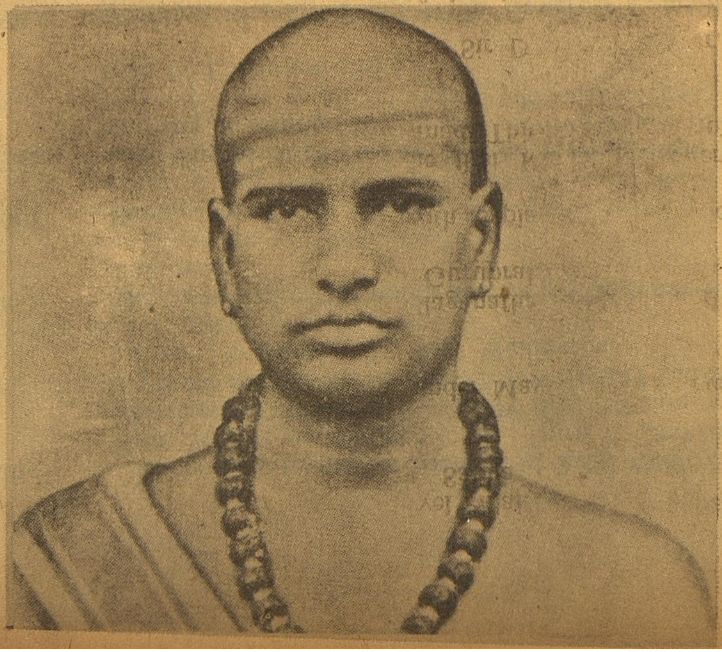
1919 April 6 —Sathyagraha day.
Lord Wellington warned the editors of the National Journal.

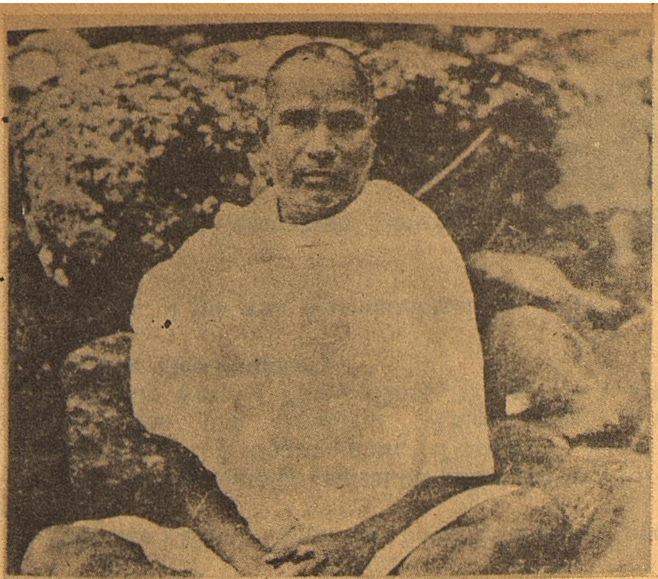
June 2 —Lord Wellington sends for the editors of 'National Dailies' and warns them. During that meeting Lord Wellington tells Thiru. Vi. Ka that his writings were highly inflammatory.

1919 Oct. 11 —Meets Periyar and gets acquainted with him, when the latter was the President for the second conference of the Madras State Organisation.

Dec. 17 —Meets Bal Gangadhar Tilak. V. O. Chidambarampillai and Subrayakamath went along with him.

1920 Jan. —On her return from Amirthasaras Congress, he welcomes Dr. Annie Besant at the Central Station, on behalf of the labour union, takes her in a procession upto Lold Govindoss bungalow and holds a reception under the presidentship of Thiru. Kesava Pillai.





1920 July 4th —Central Labour Organisation was born.

July 22nd —Resigns from the post of editor of Desabakthan.

Oct. 22nd —Starts the 'Navasakti'

The first issue was published. To publish the weekly edition the labourers contributed Rs. 1 per head and collected Rs. 5,000 and some of his friends also collected a sum of Rs. 2,000. A printing press was set up and named as 'Sadhu Printing Press.'

Nov. 11 —The Binny & Company Limited filed a charge against the leader of the Labour Movement at Madras High Court, for having conducted the strike.

1921 Jan 27th —According to the Panchayat Judgement the lock out in Buckingham Mill was lifted and the labourers went for work.

1921 June 20th —The mill workers went on strike again. when Thiru. Vi. Ka. had condemned on the previous day (19-6-21) that all the labourers were punished for the sake of one wing.

July 5th —Accepting the invitation extended by Lord Wellington, Thiru Vi. Ka. met him at 6 p. m. Thiru V. Chakkarai Chettiar and others were already there. 'You were the cause for the Buckingham Mill's riots. I had sent for you to warn you', said Wellington.

Aug 9th —The cases filed by the police against the labourers were withdrawn.

Aug 10th —Enquiry by Eilling Commission.

Aug. 29th —Shooting was attempted on the labourers who were in a starving condition.

Dec. —End of Labourers strike.

1925 Nov. 21st & 22nd —Presides over the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee meeting at Kancheepuram. Resolution by casteism was rejected. Periyar and others stage a walk-out.

1926 Dec. 9th —South Indian Jivaratcha Prachara Sabha was founded. Along with Jiva Bandhu Sripal he preached against slaying.

1927 Feb. 25th Comrade Chapurji Saklathvala, a member of the British Parliament had married a British woman. When he addressed the Madras Labour Organisation, Thiru. Vi. Ka., meets him.

1928 Oct. 9th Demise of Balasubramanian, his nephew.

1931 —The Madras Labour Union gets its own premises and was opened by Diwanbahadur Kesava Pillai.

1933 —Agriculturists strike at Mamandur.

1934 —Presides over the Saiva Siddantha Maha Samaja anniversary meeting at Kuruvadigai.

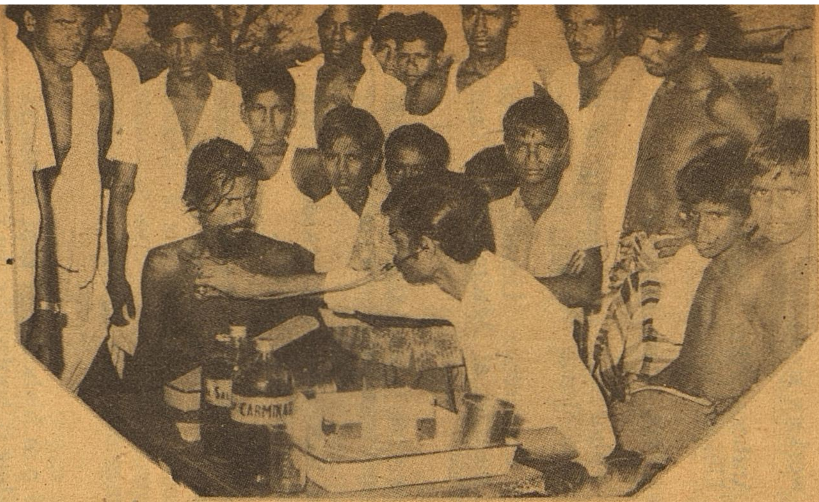
1939 —Mill strike during Congress regime.

1940	—Succeeds in preventing slaying through preaching at Thiruvottiyur.
1941	—Hands over publishing of Navasakti journal to Tmt. Radhamani Ammaiyar.
1943 Apr. 14th	—Silver Jubilee Celebration of Madras Labour Union.
Aug. 24th	—Completes his sixtieth year.
1943 Dec. 27th to 29th	—Presides over the Saiva Siddantha Maha Samaja Anniversary Celebrations at Madurai.
Dec. 30th & 31st.	—Presides over the Hindu Madabimana Sanga Silver Jubilee Celebrations at Karaikudi. Attends dinner hosted by Thiru S. Murugappa.
1944 Feb. 12th	—The Biography of Thiru. Vi. Ka. was published.
1945—1946	—Conducts marriages in Tamil style.

1947 Mar. 11th	—Buckingham Mill workers strike.
Mar. 29th	—Imprisonment of Anthony Pillai. Becomes leader of the Mill Workers Union once again.
June 9th	—Thiru. Vi. Ka. was kept under house arrest.
Dec. 7th	—House arrest was withdrawn. Last meeting of the Tamil Professors Condolence Week.
1948 Aug. 14th	—Language Teacher's Conference. Unveiling of Prof. Sundaram Pillai's portrait at Madras State Tamil Professors' Conference.
1949	—Develops cataract in eyes. Loses sight in one of his eyes-writes a book on 'Paramporul or Vazhkai-Vazhi'.
1953 Aug. 24th	—From 1st to 16th of September districtwide celebrations on his completion of seventy years.
1953 Sept. 13th	—Balasubramania Bakta Jana Sabha, Royapettah passes and accepts the resolution to construct the Thiru. Vi. Ka Mani Mandapam.
1953 Sept. 17th	At 7.45 p.m. becomes one with nature.
1953 Sept. 18th	From 12 noon to 3 p.m. his body was kept at Madras Labour Union Building (Choolai) for the public view. In the after-noon body was brought from Choolai to Mayilai burial grounds, in a procession. The procession was headed by Periyar. The traffic at Anna Road was paralysed for four hours. Mention should be made of the women's rally which had gathered in hundreds.

1953 Sept. 18th	—At 7 p. m. body of the Tamil leader Thiru. Vi. Ka. was cremated at the Mayilai burial grounds.

Translation Tmt. MALLIKA.



The Directorate of Town and Country Planning continues its Planning function by way of guiding and regulating the development activities in the State, primarily the Local Bodies and Planning Authorities under the provisions of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. 8 Regional Planning Areas, 94 Local Planning Areas and New Town Development Areas have been notified under the Act to enable comprehensive and co-ordinated Plan preparation, to cater to present requirements and long-range needs of the community for better living.

Development Plans:

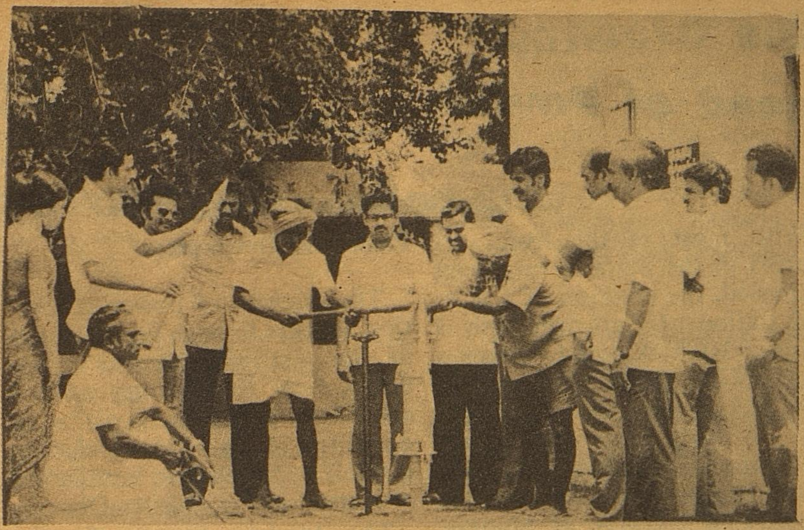
The Directorate have decentralised its function by delegating necessary powers to the 8 Regional Offices established at Madras, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Sivaganga and Tirunelveli. The Regional Offices assist and guide Planning Authorities in spatial planning, site selection and urban design. The Master Plans have been prepared for several towns and the Master Plans broadly envisage spatial development for a period of 20 years and reflect organised land uses with road networks, and community amenities. The developable areas are also identified in the Master Plan which would be an effective guide for development by private sector. The Directorate have also drawn up Plans in greater detail in 'Detailed Development Plans' for several parts of Urban Centres reflecting immediate development potential. This will ensure well-laid out areas for Housing, Industries, Education, Health and Recreational facilities at appropriate environments.

Constitution of Committee of State T. and C. P Board and Development Fund.

The Tamil Nadu Government have constituted a high level committee of the State Town and Country Planning Board for indentifying the projects and co-ordinating the various development projects in urban centres. The committee has

Town and Country Planning Strengthened

also been empowered to sanction projects, for the Local Authorities from a newly created fund. The Government of Tamil Nadu, Town and Country Planning and Development Fund have earmarked Rs. 3.79 crores for 1979-80 Rs. 2.00 crores for 1981-82 and 2.00 crores for 1982-83 for this Fund. During 1981-82 the Committee have sanctioned funds for several categories of Development Projects suchas bus terminal, market improvement, commercial complex, etc., Above 40 Local Authorities have given a loan of Rs. 171.74 lakhs for the execution of projects mentioned above, 73 local bodies were given assistance to the tune of 15.5 lakhs for the construction of Pay and Use toilets.



The following local bodies have been offered assistance from the Development fund during the year 1981-82 for Remunerative Projects in Gudiyatham, Coonoor, Panruti, Srivilliputhur, Thanjavur, Dindigul, Thambaram, Thiruvannamalai, Manapparai, Dharmapuri, Uthagamandalam, Krishnagiri, Alandur, Karur, Hosur, Tirunelveli, Pudukkottai and Thiruverumbur, Kancheepuram, Pollachi, Tiruchirapalli, Tiruppur, Tiruvottiyur, Tirumangalam, Coimbatore, Vellore, Thuraiyur, Mayuram, Sattur, Surammangalam, Courtallam.

The highly populated Madurai and Coimbatore Urban Aglomerations have undertaken the following projects with Central and State assistance.

Coimbatore:

Singanallur Water Supply Scheme, Kurichi Water supply Scheme, Industrial Housing Scheme for Kurichi, L.I.G. Housing for North Perur Road, L.I.G. Housing for South Perur Road, Commerical Complex at (a) Avinashi Road (b) Nanjappa Road.

Madurai:

Water supply improvements North of Vaigai, Avanasipuram sewage Farm improvements, Additional pumping unit at Santhaipettai, Ismailpuram Draianage Schemes, Ellisnagar Housing Scheme, Pedestrain side walks, Hand Rails in Major Roads, Construction of New Bus stand near Collector's Shopping complex in Old Corporation premises.

Integrated Development Programme for Small and Medium Town in Tamil Nadu:

The I.D.P. has been envisaged by the Government of India for assisting 28 small and medium town to the tune of Rs. 40.00 lakhs per town. The Government of Tamil Nadu offer a matching loan of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for implementation of the projects.

Tamil Nadu with maximum number of Urban centres in the country has a balanced distribution of small and medium towns . The migratory convergence to the metropolis and major cities is expected to be diminished by provision of major components of Urban Development such as , sites and services, Traffic and Transportations and Markets-Mundies in these small and medium Towns.

Aerial Photo-Interpretation Unit.

The Directorate is equipped with Aerial Survey Photograph of the Major cities viz., Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirapalli and have trained personnel in Aerial Photo Interpretation techniques. These techniques will eliminate time consuming traditional landand building use surveys needed for plan formation and design, providing greater realiability and quick retrieval of data. It is also proposed to secure more sophisticated equipments to strengthen the unit.

Anti - Disaster Planning Measures:

The coastal Districts are subjected to periodical cyclone disasters. Disaster preparedness, site-selection for cyclone shelters, design of cyclone shelters are some of the functions carried out by this Department in collaboration with Perarignar Anna University of Technology (PAUT) and SERC. Simulation exercises have also been taken up for studying the impact of cyclones. The Directorate is also associated in developing a Disaster Warning Equipment.

Traffic and Transportation:

The Town and Country Planning Department has done the traffic and transportation studies for Madras Metropolitan area. Based on the proposals of this study the railways have proposed to construct the rapid transit line.

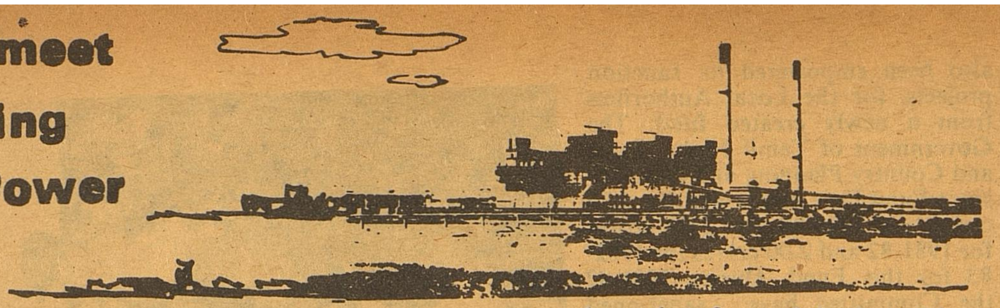
After completion of the work of Madras, Coimbatore, Metropolitan area traffic and transportation studies has been taken up and further Madurai Metropolitan area traffic and transportation studies are in progress.

Research Training and Publicity:

The training programmes, socio-economic studies, publicity function towards creating a effective public participation in planning programmes are also taken up. Knowing the importance of Urban and Regional information system this department has organised a workshop on Urban and Regional Information system in collaboration with Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India. At present this Department has proposed to establish a separate Unit for Urban and Regional Information system.

For the UNICEF aided area development programmes, an integrated scheme was drawn up for Mannargudi at an estimated outlay of Rs. 30.12 lakhs and the same has been sanctioned for implementation by the Government.

Boost to meet the Growing need of Power



With most of the hydel resources in the State having been exhausted, the addition of a thermal station at Tuticorin with 3 Units of 210 MW each has given a boost to the Tamil Nadu grid to meet the growing need of electricity. Already there are 3 thermal stations in Tamil Nadu, one Basin Bridge with an installed capacity of 60 MW at Madras, the second at Neyveli (600 MW), and the third at Ennore (450 MW). Location of the thermal station at Tuticorin has the following advantages.

(1) Availability of harbour facilities to unload coal from the Bengal-Bihar collieries and availability of abundant sea water for cooling water purposes.

(2) Stabilisation of power supply in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu.

(3) Catering to the requirement of the growing industrial complex at Tuticorin.

The Rs. 266.75 crores Tuticorin Thermal Power Station is the biggest thermal station constructed by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. Of the 2539 MW total installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (excluding 600 MW at Neyveli), Tuticorin Thermal Power Station accounts for 630 MW, which is 24.81% of the total installed capacity.

Works on the Tuticorin Thermal Power Project were commenced in January, 1976 and the first two Units were commissioned on 8-7-79 and 17-12-80 respectively. The third 210 MW Unit has been erected at an estimated cost of Rs. 88.75 crores and the Unit was synchronised on 16-4-82.

Plans and Development

The nucleus of power generation appears to have been planted in the erstwhile Madras Presidency early this century as evidenced by a few small plants in operation in tea estates including a small hydro-electric installation at Katteri in the Nilgiris District.

The Madras Electric Supply Corporation, the first public electricity undertaking in the State owned generation and distribution of power in Madras City, the second being formed by the Ootacamund Municipality. This was followed by licences being granted to a few small companies and municipalities under the Indian Electricity Act 1910 ending in unsuccessful termination. This was followed by investigation of the hydro resources in the Presidency by 1924, enunciation of the power resources development policy in 1925 and formation of the Electricity Department in 1927 when Pykara, the first hydro-electric scheme was undertaken. This marked the initiation of planned power development. Tamil Nadu has made significant strides in the field of power development since then.

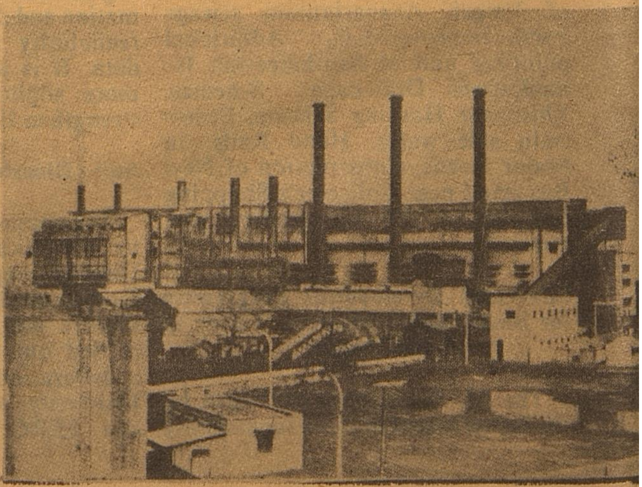
Both during the Second Plan and Third Plan, periods, hydro capacities were added mainly because hydro resources lent themselves for exploitation with a promise of cheap power potential. However, with the grid experiencing periodical power shortages, though intermittent, due to vagaries of the monsoon, the need for adequate thermal mix and correction of imbalance was keenly felt. This has prompted the Electricity Board to go in for the Ennore Thermal Scheme (340 MW) and Ennore Thermal Extension (110 MW) and Tuticorin (630 MW) during the Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan periods respectively.

The Thermal component during the pre-plan period was about 30%. This has increased to 47% at the end of the Fifth Plan due to augmentation of capacities at Ennore (450 MW) and Neyveli (600 MW) and the same has increased to 53% at present due to addition of Tuticorin (420 MW).

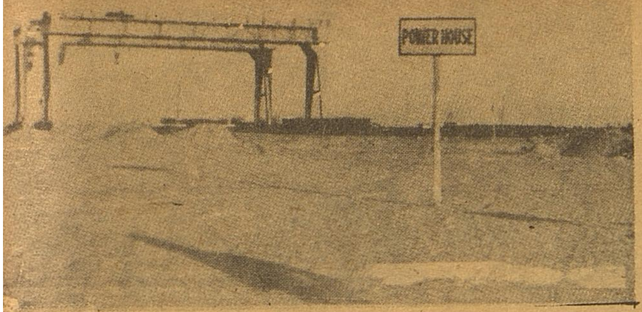
The Sixth Plan envisages an addition of more than 20,000 MW for the Country as a whole.

It may be seen that the capacity additions in the Southern Region will be about 23% of All India and additions in Tamil Nadu including the Central Sector will be about 7.5% of that in All India and 33.3% of that in the Region.

In addition, works on Mettur



BASIN BRIDGE POWER HOUSE



PROJECT SITE IN 1976

Thermal with 2X21 OMW capacity are in progress. The I Unit is targeted for commissioning in 1985-86.

The sustained (restricted) demand is at present about 1995 MW and 2100 MW (unrestricted) recorded in December 1981 equivalent to 2300 MW in March 1982 which is a record increase of 50% over 1975-'76 level.

It may be seen that there was a spurt in demand during the Second Plan period and again during the Third Plan period when the demand has almost doubled up in every five years. 1968-'69 was a drought year ; while there were restrictions and controls during the preceding years, there was severe power cut from 1972-73 onwards, barring 1975-'76 and 1978-'79. This explains the system's inability to meet power demand in full mainly because of the inadequate capacity available during summer in the face of rising peak demands.

Transmission :

Simultaneously with the expansion of generating capacity and peak demand, the system had to take up adequate transmission network for successful satisfactory evacuation of power.

The increase in the network has been marked during the successive periods, when it has grown nearly by six to seven times. The transmission voltage has also evolved from the initial 66 kv to the present 230 kv with prospects of a 400 kv network by end of the plan period interlinking the Ramagundam Super Thermal Station in Andhra Pradesh under construction. During the plan, an addition of 158 Km of 400 kv lines, 4300 Kms of 230 kv, 110 Kv and 66 Kv lines is anticipated. Similarly, 3 Nos. 400 kv substations and 113 Nos. 230/110/66 kv substations are expected to be established.

Distribution :

The expansion in distribution network has been in tune with the needs for quicker and greater spread of electricity especially to the rural areas to span the nooks and corners of the State.

Erection of nearly 5,600 Kms of HT lines and 15,600 Kms of LT lines is expected besides about 40 Nos. H. T. substations and 7,500 distribution transformers.

Rural Electrification :

The tempo of electrification of villages and hamlets has been substantial during the plan periods. While rural electrification has changed the very face of rural life, the energisation of pumpsets on a massive scale has given a fillip to food production.

All the 25,526 Adi Dravidar colonies in Tamil Nadu have been electrified by the end of March 1979. Colonies numbering 341 which have newly sprung up have also been energised by April 1982.

It is proposed to electrify the balance villages and hamlets during the plan period besides energisation of 30,000 pumpsets per annum. The latter has been stepped upto 50,000 level for 1982-83 to cover all pending applications upto 1975-'76.63,519 towns, villages and hamlets out of 64,012 have been electrified so far.

The plan envisages electrification of one lakh villages plus 46,000 under Minimum Needs Programme besides energisation of 25 lakh pumpsets for the country as a whole.

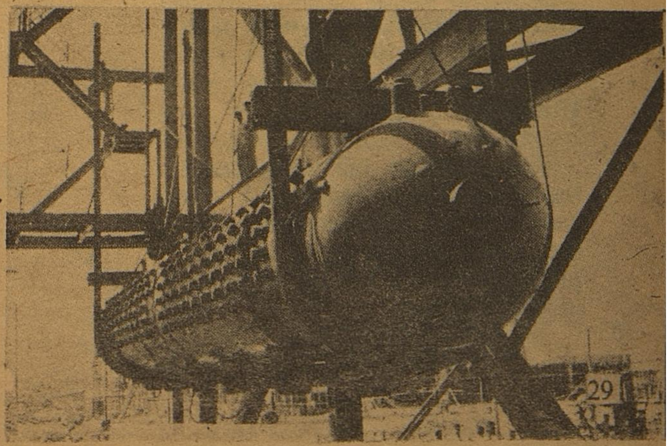
Next to Kerala and Haryana, which have achieved 100%. Tamil Nadu leads all other States with a high degree of Rural Electrification and has a record number of over 9.5 lakh pumpsets (Largest in India) energised so far. The distribution network with more than 2.6 lakhs kilometres of L. T. lines is the longest one in the country.

Priority is also being given for pumpsets in overhead tanks put up for drinking water supply.

Hut Electrification :

That common man should have the benefits of the service of public utilities is reflected in the Government's concern for his welfare and minimum comforts. One such objective was to make available electricity within the easy reach of the lowliest and the last. A novel scheme has therefore been launched with the blessings of the Chief Minister and at the instance of the Government in July, 1979.

BOILER DRUM ERECTION



The huts with a floor area of not more than 200 sq. ft. with mud wall and thatched roof will be eligible to apply for the same. Initially, huts in panchayat areas will come under this scheme for a nominal fee of Rs. 10 initially and Rs. 2.50 per month thereafter towards current consumption charges. The scheme is gaining momentum with 4.57 lakhs of huts electrified so far. The target is to electrify a minimum of 1 lakh huts every year.

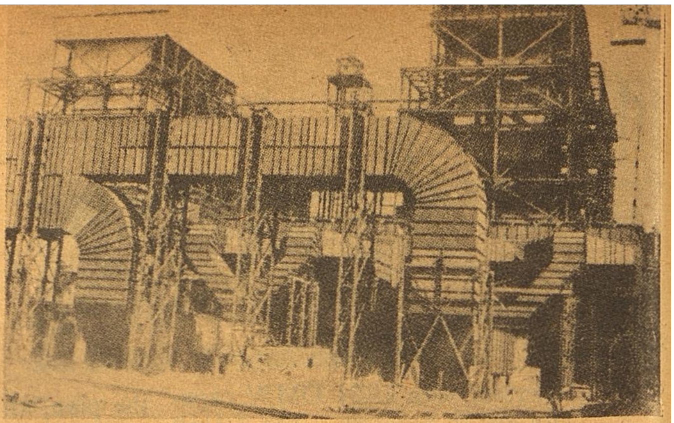
Self Sufficiency :

The need for an integrated development and provision of infrastructure facilities at the village level has been engaging the attention of the Government for quite some time. Provision of roads, drinking water supply, schools, medical facilities etc., will form the components of such a scheme. The role of TNEB is to provide electricity to ground level reservoirs (GLR) and overhead tanks (OHT). The self-sufficiency scheme was introduced by the Government in 1980-81 in 69 blocks as a first phase. The scheme is spearheaded by no less than the Chief Minister himself whose inspiration is expected to act as a catalyst and generate all-round enthusiasm in implementation of the scheme. Hailed as an unique and novel scheme conceived by the Chief Minister, the benefits are intended to reach the under-privileged of the society. Encouraged by the progress made in Phase-1, the scheme has now been extended to another 150 blocks selected under Phase II.

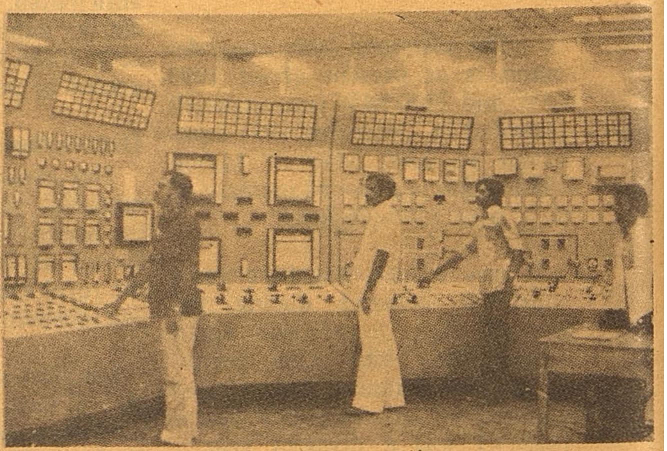
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has energised 1120 Nos. OHT/GLR in 1980-81 and 636 nos. OHT/GLR in 1981-'82.

Utilisation

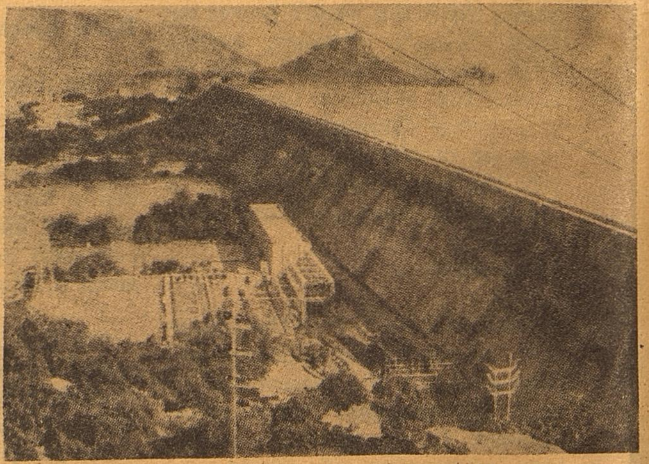
The number of consumers, their connected load and the quantum of consumption over the years do show consumers' preference or the impact of power in these sectors.



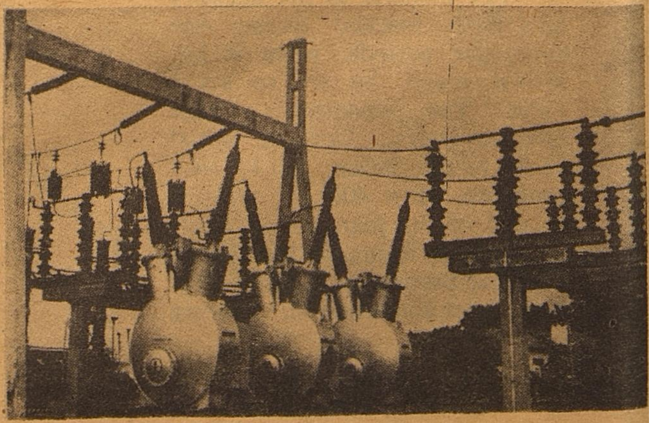
ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATOR



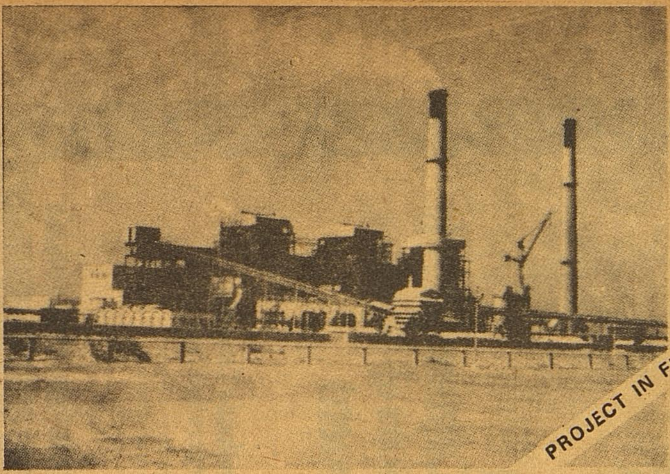
CONTROL ROOM



METTUR DAM POWER HOUSE



KORATTUR SUB-STATION



PROJECT IN FINAL STAGE 1982

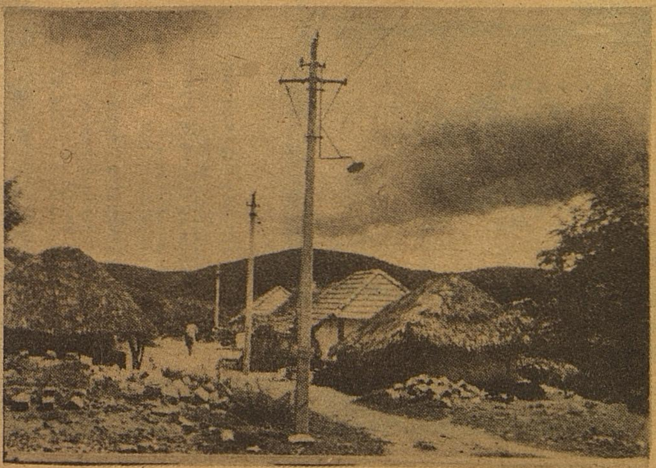
Per Capita Consumption :

The per capita consumption is rightly an index of social and economic status of any State. From 12 units at the beginning of the First Plan, the per capita consumption has risen to 185 units in 1981-82.

This is, however, not comparable to the high level utility obtaining in developed and affluent nations (i.e.) 10,400 in Canada, 8,500 in U.S.A. 4,500 in East Germany, 4,400 in U.K., 3,870 in Japan, 3,050 in France and 2,370 in Italy.

Financial outlay :

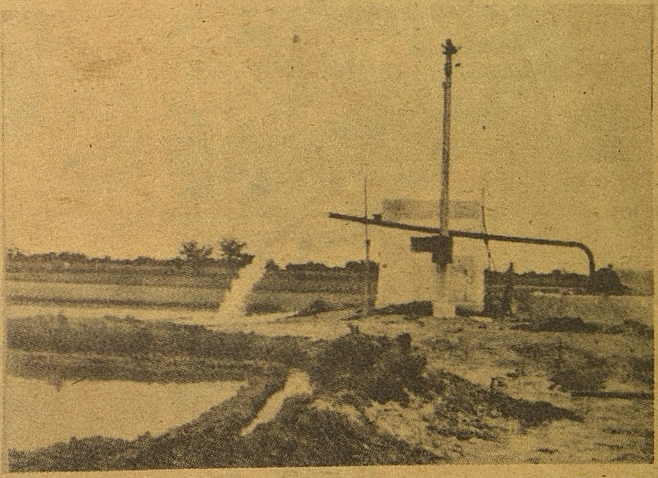
The plan outlay has been on the increase during successive plan periods i.e. from Rs. 30.28 crores in I plan to Rs. 1022.8 crores in VI Plan. This forms about 36% of the State Plan outlay. Larger allocations are being made for generation and transmission to make up for the backlog needs in these areas.



STREET LIGHTS

Outlook for the future :

With a potential for sustained growth especially in industrial sector, the State needs more and more power in the years to come. Keeping in view the long term needs, Tamil Nadu is pressing for establishment of North Madras Thermal Station (5x210 MW) Mettur Thermal Extension (2x210MW) Tuticorin Extension (1x210 plus 1x500 MW) and 6 Nos. 50 MW gas turbine Units. The State is also urging for establishment of a second Atomic Station (1000 MW) at Kudankulam in Tirunelveli district and a third mine cut and Thermal Station at Neyveli (1100-2100 MW), as this could only be the mainstay to meet the power



PUMPSETS

needs, the State having already exploited most of its economic and viable hydel resources. An early decision in this regard would inspire confidence in the minds of prospective entrepreneurs and pave the way for a greater economic well-being of the State as a whole.

As a long term perspective, TNEB is evincing keen interest on alternative new sources of energy and is actively engaged in exploratory experimental studie on biomass, gobargas, solar, windmill an OTEC (Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion) in consultation/collaboration with academic and industrial establishments concerned.

EP DIPR

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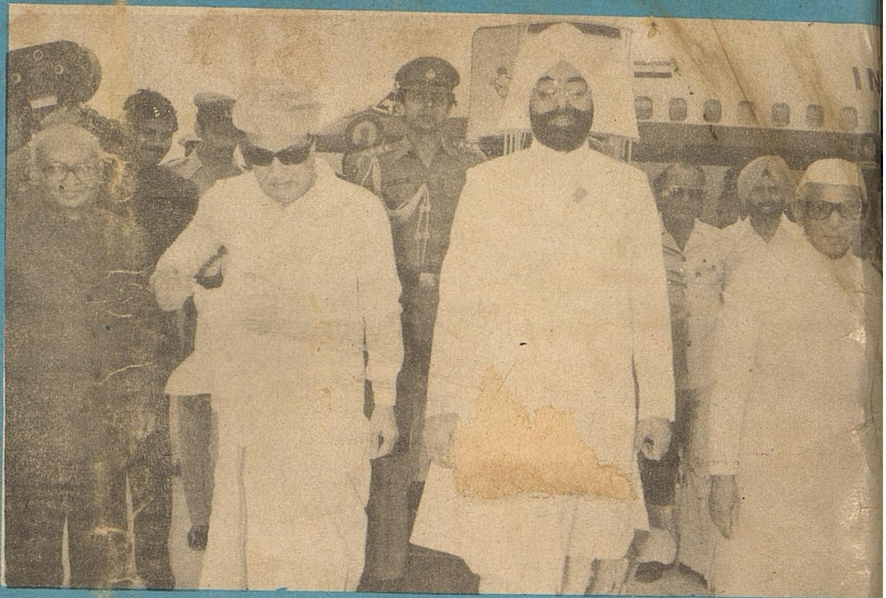
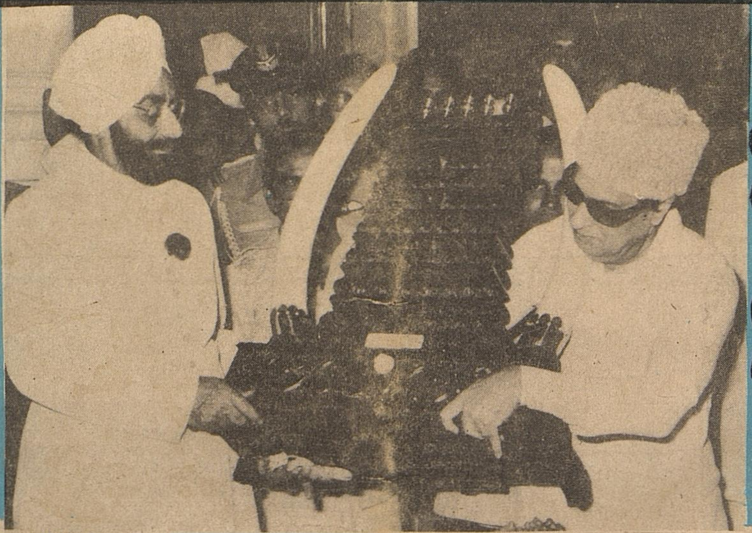
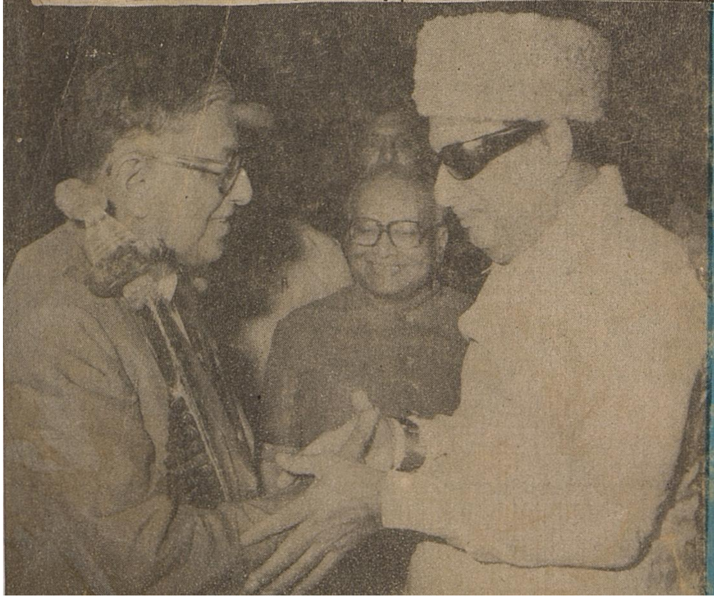


PRESIDENT IN TAMIL NADU (22-8-'82)



The Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran received Thiru S. L. Khurana on his arrival at the Meenambakkam airport on 2-9-'82.

New Governor assumes Office (3-9-'82)

Thiru Sunderlal Khurana being sworn in as Governor of Tamil Nadu on 3-9-'82 at Rajaji Hall by the Chief Justice, Thiru K. B. N. Singh.